

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXII -- NO. 232

SEYMOUR, INDIANA MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1898

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OVERJOYED

Are the Porto Ricans to Meet General Miles' Army of Invasion.

MORE FLAGS WANTED

War Department Urged to Send All It Can Spare.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Spain's Reply Not Looked For Immediately.

Fifteen Regiments Ordered to Reinforce General Miles Under Command of Major General Wade - General Alger Thinks He Has Been Unjustly Criticized In the Selection of Troops For the Campaigns In Cuba and Porto Rico - Troops at Chickamauga Again Have Their Hopes Revived of Seeing the Front. Battle Scared Texas Arrives In New York - That Cuban Protest - Bombardment of Nuevitas Reported.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which is made public by the war department:

"Your telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves, with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The customhouse has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities.

"I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previous existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Spain's Answer Not Expected Until Tomorrow.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not expected before tomorrow. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until yesterday, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the



The man who breaks in the wild, vicious bronchos on the western plains must have superb physical endurance, nerves of steel, unconquerable vim, determination and persistence.

city or town bred man who has all his life humped his back over a desk, living an unhealthy, sedentary life and failed to take any care of his health, could not stay on the back of one of these vicious brutes for more than three jumps.

It takes a whole man to conquer a vicious animal. People may talk about intellectual superiority and refinement and good breeding, but every man takes off his hat to vigorous and healthy men. It is a matter of care of health while one has it, and the proper measures to restore it when it is lost. Most diseases begin with some trouble of the digestive organs or of the liver. Trouble of this nature starves the body, because they prevent it from receiving its proper supply of nourishment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery gives a man an appetite like a cow-boy's and the digestion of an ostrich. Its great work is upon the stomach, large intestines and liver. These are the organs that nourish a man's body. This medicine makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It fills the blood with the nourishment that builds new, solid and healthy flesh, muscle and nerves.

"I am now enjoying magnificent health, after having suffered for years with chronic catarrh," writes Marion Sanchez, Esq., of Pensacola, Fla., New Mexico. "By the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I have recovered my health, and am now, physically a sound man, attending to my business and enjoying life."

matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject.

On the contrary they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he was given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations.

Dealing Directly With Spain.

It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared Saturday afternoon at the white house to receive the American answer, but once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness toward his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands.

To Reinforce Miles.

As an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign an order was issued from the war department yesterday for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce General Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division and will be commanded by Major General Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Major General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides. The provisional division will consist of 15 full regiments and General Wade will select them, not from the troops under his command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all of the states in the Union.

Unjust Criticism.

Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criticism upon the selection of troops for active service and pronounces as without foundation the allegation that politics have dictated the assignments. In the case of the Fifth Illinois volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of the Indiana regiment, it has been already explained by authority that the change was made in recognition of the justice of the complaint that Illinois already had two regiments in active service while Indiana had not one. Even in that case, however, Secretary Alger did not make the selection of the regiment to be held back, he simply instructed the general commanding the expedition to select one Illinois regiment for detention without designating it.

SURPRISE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

General J. F. Wade and Staff Ordered to Washington.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 1.—A genuine surprise was sprung at Camp Thomas last evening. Instead of further troops being ordered out, as might have been expected, Major General James F. Wade, commanding the army at Camp Thomas, was ordered to report forthwith to the secretary of war at Washington.

In compliance with the order, General Wade and his staff proceeded immediately to Chattanooga and left last night for Washington.

There was no inkling at Camp Thomas as to the purpose of the order, but it was pretty generally interpreted to mean something like what the press reports from Washington later outlined, and for this reason the order had the effect to arouse new hopes among the troops, and especially among those of the Third corps, who had about come to think they would not be called for in the present war. General Wade and staff will reach Washington sometime this afternoon.

Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. V., commanding the First division of the Third corps, assumed command at Camp Thomas, which position he will hold until General Wade returns.

BATTLE SCARRED TEXAS

Arrives From Cuba at Brooklyn Navy-yard For an Overhauling.

New York, Aug. 1.—Back from the coast of Cuba, battle scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like schoolboys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Captain J. W. Philip in command, steamed slowly up the lower bay from Sandy Hook yesterday on her way to the Brooklyn navyyard. For a brief period she remained at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to receive the mail and dispatches, and as soon as these were got on board the vessel proceeded slowly to her destination amid salvos of greeting from the thousands of people who crowded the decks of the outward bound excursion boats.



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AID INDISPENSABLE.

To Resist American Attack Says the Governor of Manila.

Madrid, Aug. 1.—The governor general of Manila telegraphs that aid is indispensable to resist the imminent attack of the American forces under General Merritt.

The foreign warships in the bay, the dispatch says, answered the salute in honor of the queen's saint day, and the American vessels displayed the American flag.

Advices from Havana confirm the report that General Garcia has relinquished his command and gone to Camaguri.

Inspecting Camp Sites.

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 1.—Colonel Moore, Major Heislund and Dr. Smart, government commissioners, accompanied by a party of Pennsylvania railroad officials, yesterday inspected the recent camp grounds of the Pennsylvania volunteers with a view of locating a permanent camp. The commissioners have visited a number of localities which have been suggested as suitable places for the camp of the soldiers now at Camp Alger. The latter, it is said, is considered unfit for camping purposes on account of typhoid fever prevailing there. A place near Middletown, Pa., was inspected later.

CUBAN PROTEST.

How It Is Viewed by an Havana Paper. Cubans Must Be Crazy.

Havana, Aug. 1.—La Lucha, speaking of the protest of the Cubans which Senator Castillo is said to be bringing to President McKinley against Spaniards being allowed to administer the laws at Santiago under the supervision of the American generals says: "One must be crazy to believe that a regular army, sent by one country to another to aid a revolution against a government legitimately constituted is to be a mere auxiliary to a force of 8,000 or 10,000 armed citizens who are not recognized by the country that sends it aid even as simple regular war elements, and which has been denied as many times as it has asked to be recognized as a belligerent. The United States has always declared that the Cuban rebels had a right to ask their independence, but it is of no use to think that a powerful and strong country which decides to dispute with its sea and land forces the sovereignty and possession of territory of another country to which the territory by proper right belongs, would come to Cuba to subordinate its army and general to the chief of irregular forces without military organization."

NUEVITAS, CUBA.

Report that the Town Has Been Bombarded by Americans.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard of the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant Colonel Rojas of the insurgent forces at Gibara. Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand, although he carried private dispatches from General Garcia which were delivered to the commander of the Nashville.

The only American ships known to have been in the vicinity of Nuevitas lately are the Prairie and Badger. The latter captured three Spanish vessels coming out of the Nuevitas harbor and took them to Dry Tortugas.

Terms Regarded as Hard.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington government was temporizing in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Porto Rico, and the capitulation of Manila originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Porto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debt is characterized as flagrantly unjust."

Military Society of Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1.—Many officers from the American regiments outside the village have held a meeting at the palace for a preliminary discussion of a proposal to found what would be known as "The Military Society of Santiago," the members to be officers in the recent campaign. A committee of five, including Generals Lawton, Kent and Ludlow, was appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting, which has been fixed for Aug. 7.

MILES IN PORTO RICO

Welcomed by the Populace at Yauco With an Address.

AMERICAN FLAG CHEERED

When Hauled Up Over the Palace by Major Webb Hayes.

WAITING FOR TROOPS

Miles Hears of the Peace News, but Says He Will Push on and Take San Juan. Spanish Volunteers Deserting and Surrendering to Americans - Natives' Desire For Revenge Is Checked by General Wilson When They Began Looting Spanish Residences - Political Prisoners Released.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 30.—(delayed in transmission)—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy the advance guard of General Henry's division, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived here yesterday, taking enroute the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande and Pomas. Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the Alcalde and a public proclamation was issued, dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27."

Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace amid cheers from the populace.

The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule.

General Henry has made a report to this effect to General Miles and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa.

General Miles is in constant communication with all his forces and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. By tonight he will have the entire army encamped along the military road to San Juan, but he does not say when he will put them in motion. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive.

Miles Receives Peace News.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a press dispatch and was at once taken to General Miles. The general wrinkled his grave brow when he read it and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he purposed to push on ahead and take San Juan pending orders from the president.

The press dispatch carried the information out to the fleet and there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom house at the port of Ponce, while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. Captain Allison has been appointed provost marshal and with the aid of the local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

General Jose Garcia, who is in command of the Spanish regulars—not believed to number more than 500—was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command and they came straggling back to the city. They immediately presented themselves to the provost marshal and surrendered their arms.

Hunting Down Spaniards.

The appearance of the volunteers aroused in the breast of the natives who had suffered at their hands in the past, and especially the political prisoners, who were released when we took the city, a desire for revenge, and they began to ferret out all the Spaniards in the city who had ever been in the volunteer service and dragged them to the place.

Bloodhounds could not have been more savage. Most of the Spaniards in hiding, upon being discovered, were hauled in triumph in hoisting, jeering mobs to General Wilson's headquarters or to the provost marshal's office in the municipal building. Some of the natives even began looting the residences of the Spaniards. They mistook liberty

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for license and were crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon taught them that revenge could not be wreaked under the protection of our flag and promptly ordered that the arrest of Spanish suspects should cease. Such volunteers as presented themselves were, however, received and released after their names had been taken. They will be formally paroled. Many of them had been forced into the service of Spain to escape persecution.

Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Death of the Aged Statesman at Friedrichshue Saturday Night.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Bismarck, the great German statesman, died Saturday night at 11 o'clock at Friedrichshue.

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schwinger, Dr. Chryander and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schwinger declared quietly and simply that the prince was dead.

Dr. Schwinger telegraphed the news to Emperor William in Norway.

The prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful. It is remarked that his head remained warm for an unusually long time.

In accordance with Prince Bismarck's wish he will be buried upon the hill opposite the castle in the vicinity of Hirschgrube.

Several papers yesterday morning published special articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character.

CHARGE OF MURDER

Thomas Williams Bound Over at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1.—Thomas Williams was tried Saturday afternoon for the murder of Robert Watson, a private in the Fourth Kentucky regiment, who died on Thursday as the result of the wound inflicted by Williams' revolver Tuesday night. Williams was held on \$500 bond to answer at the September term of court. D. W. Goode became his bondsman and Williams went to his home at Harrodsburg.

The testimony points to self defense. Many thought he should have been acquitted. Commonwealth Attorney Allen in his speech admitted that the defense had proved that Watson had used the vilest language to Williams, and that there could be no doubt about his persistent annoyance of Williams in trying to induce a fight, but that the pivotal point was whether or not at the time Williams shot, Watson had laid hands on him. He contended that at least eight witnesses proved that he did not.

Exempt From Taxes.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1.—The council has passed an ordinance and the mayor has signed it, exempting manufacturers that locate in this city from taxes for five years.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Clubs. WESTERN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W. L. Per.	Clubs.	W. L. Per.
Indianapolis	26 31 .454	Columbus	47 38 .553
Indianapolis	26 31 .454	Columbus	47 38 .553
Indianapolis	26 31 .454	Columbus	47 38 .553

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W. L. Per.	Clubs.	W. L. Per.
Cincinnati	62 29 .681	Pittsburgh	45 44 .506
Boston	56 33 .628	Philadelphia	44 48 .479
Cleveland	54 33 .619	Brooklyn	41 52 .442
Baltimore	54 34 .613	Washington	31 56 .354
Chicago	50 40 .556	Louisville	32 58 .354
New York	47 40 .540	St. Louis	34 66 .340

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W. L. Per.	Clubs.	W. L. Per.
Cincinnati	62 29 .681	Pittsburgh	45 44 .506
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Baltimore	54 34 .613	Washington	31 56 .354
Chicago	50 40 .556	Louisville	32 58 .354
New York	47 40 .540	St. Louis	34 66 .340

SUNDAY GAMES.

Clubs.	PITCHERS.	R. H. E.
Louisville	Chambliss	2 1 0
Columbus	Waters	1 1 2
Chicago	Kilroy	7 11 1
Washington	Weyhing	4 9 0
Cincinnati	Dwyer	3 13 0
Brooklyn	Connelley	5 9 2

SATURDAY GAMES.

Clubs.	PITCHERS.	R. H. E.
Indianapolis	Bresnahan	11 15 1
Indianapolis	Hayes	15 14 2
Kansas City	Eachus	10 15 3
Detroit	Hart	9 2 4
St. Paul	Barnes	11 9 0
St. Joseph	Wadsworth	11 9 0
Columbus	Jones	2 4 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	PITCHERS.	R. H. E.
St. Joseph	Dunk	1 4 0
Columbus	Waters	3 9 3
St. Joseph	Fisher	3 7 1
Columbus	Brown	8 13 4
Brooklyn	Miler-McKeim	8 10 0
Detroit	Hahn	3 7 5
St. Paul	Frieden	4 10 0
Kirchburg	Kilch	3 12 3
Indianapolis	McNeely	1 8 4
Indianapolis	Foreman	6 8 0

SATURDAY GAMES.

Clubs.	PITCHERS.	R. H. E.
Cincinnati	Young	3 2 1
Baltimore	Mann	2 7 1
Cleveland	Powell	4 6 0
Baltimore	Hayes	15 14 2
Washington	Smith	13 12 2
Washington	Weber	4 9 8
Cincinnati	Henderson	2 6 0
Brooklyn	Smith	2 8 1
St. Louis	Shulhof	4 10 2
Boston	Wills	3 12 3
Philadelphia	Orth	8 12 1
Louisville	Frazier	2 6 2
New York	Carlick	7 1 1

1893 AUGUST, 1898

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Sale of the Philippines Urged.

London, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "Some of the leading members of the conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines, because of the enormous expense that a suppression of the insurrection would entail. El Nacional urges their sale."

Typhoid Fever at Camp Alger.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Twenty-two more cases of typhoid fever were removed to the post hospital at Fort Myer yesterday for treatment and 20 patients received at the First division hospital, classified as suspects in Saturday's report, with the disease which is attacking the troops at Camp Alger.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Ten Young Ladies Injured By the Overturning of a Tally-ho.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Ten young ladies were seriously injured yesterday by the overturning of a tally-ho at the foot of the Ogden avenue viaduct. Fifteen persons were riding in the vehicle bound for a day's outing at Riverside. While crossing the viaduct at Ogden avenue the horses became unmanageable and rushed down the steep incline, bringing up against the curb. The loss was smashed to pieces but those on it miraculously escaped fatal injuries.

Soldiers' Reunion at Ladoga.

Ladoga, Ind., Aug. 1.—Great preparations are being made for the soldiers' reunion, to be held here Aug. 10 and 11. Admiral George Brown, Chaplain D. R. Lucas, Department Commander Ryan and other distinguished men will be here; also the Knights of St. John of Crawfordville, who will give one of their best drills.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION
CALL.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District and all those who wish to affiliate with us will meet in delegate convention in Seymour, Thursday, August 13th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one Representative in Congress. The basis of representation will be one delegate vote for every 100 votes, and fractional vote of over 50 cast for H. G. Thayer, for Elector at 1896 election. Following are the number of votes each county is entitled to:

Bartholomew.....	33
Jefferson.....	36
Brown.....	7
Jennings.....	20
Dearborn.....	2
Ohio.....	7
Decatur.....	28
Ripley.....	27
Jackson.....	27
Switzerland.....	16
Total.....	228

Done by the order of District Committee.
Thos. McNutt, Chairman.

Republican Township Convention.
The Republicans of Jackson county will meet in mass conventions in the several townships of the county on Saturday August 13, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternate delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Seymour on Thursday, August 18, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Fourth congressional district. In that convention Jackson county is entitled to 27 votes, apportioned among the townships as follows: Jackson and Washington.....10
Redding.....1
Vernon.....3
Hamilton.....2
Brownstown.....3
Grassfork.....1
Driftwood.....1
Carr.....2
Owen.....2
Salt Creek.....2
The following meeting places are designated for the several townships: Jackson and Washington.....Seymour
Redding.....Rockford
Vernon.....Crothersville
Hamilton.....Cortland
Brownstown.....Brownstown
Grassfork.....Tampico
Driftwood.....Vallonia
Carr.....Medora
Owen.....Kurtz
Salt Creek.....Houston
The secretary of each meeting will please report promptly names of delegates and alternates to the secretary of the county committee.
Respectfully,
D. H. WATERS, Chairman
E. A. REMY, Secretary.

Republican State Convention.
The Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday, August 3d and 4th, 1898. The convention will be composed of 616 delegates, and promises to be one of the most interesting and enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State.

RAILROAD RATES.
Arrangements have been made with all railroads in Indiana for a special rate of one fare for the round trip to Indianapolis from all parts of the state, sale Aug. 2 and 3rd good returning including Aug 5th.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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THINGS ARE ALWAYS done in a hurry in this country. If peace is declared in a few days, it will be another illustration of this fact.

The president will certainly appreciate a treaty of peace. It would mean for him a rest for the long and exceedingly heavy strain that has been upon him ever since he assumed the office.

The republican convention at Indianapolis this week will be of more than usual interest if the preceding week can be taken as an indication. The candidates and their friends are already in the city and the delegates will begin to arrive today.

On all sides there is nothing but praise for our troops, both regulars and volunteers. They have shown the same self sacrificing spirit, the same devotion to their duty, the same heroic action under the fire of the enemy that has always been shown by American soldiers in every war in which this country has been engaged. No country on the face of the globe has so intelligent an army and one in which the personal element counts for so much as has the United States. European armies are great fighting machines, but they are lacking in that greater quality, the personal equation which is so marked a factor in our army. Our volunteers are many of them just as capable of commanding a regiment or a brigade as are the officers who are over them and in an emergency such as is liable to come to every army they know what ought to be done without waiting for officers' commands.

The death of Bismarck closes the career of the greatest statesman of modern Germany. His was the iron hand that had more than any other one to do with the consolidation of the German states into one strong imperial power. He has been closely identified with the history of Europe from the time he entered active politics half a century ago until his retirement from premiership a few years ago. In his early life he was the contemporary of Cavour and Metternich; and later he made history with Thiers, Gortchakof, Disraeli and Gladstone. As a statesman he was second only to the great English Commonwealther. The Inter Ocean of yesterday says of his work and methods:

"He built the German empire. He found the house of Hohenzollern weak and left it on a foundation of adamant. When he came Prussia was weak. He left it the keystone of Europe. He built a mighty empire out of unheaven fragments. He fortified it against attack by the closest alliance of which history has record. He enriched it commercially. He gave it colonies and dotted all the seas on earth with its ships. To accomplish his purpose he humbled kings and dethroned princes obliterated parties, annihilated statesmen, and crushed rivals. Not in wantonness, but with purpose, he strewed his pathway with ruins of men and nations, for from those ruins he raised that splendid structure, the German empire of today. No other statesman in history out his way so keenly, so unflinchingly, so successfully to his goal, or stopped short, with such wonderful self restraint, when that goal was won. Though the diplomatic dictator of Europe, a natural soldier, and a tempestuous fighter, he never raised his hand except to command peace once he had accomplished his purpose and united Germany."

Postoffice Receipts.
Postmaster Wilhelm reports the receipts of the Seymour postoffice for the month of July just closed at \$1042.60. For the same month last year the receipts were \$814.64, showing an increase this year over last of \$227.96.

About one month ago my child which is fifteen months old had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Sumpston, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

FROM KEY WEST.

An Interesting Letter from A Recent Employee of the Republican.

Sunday morning an interesting letter was received by Will H. Noelker from Voss Cox who was recently employed in this office. Voss with Roy Huffman, also of Seymour, went to Louisville about 15 days ago and joined the regular army, heavy artillery. They were assigned to Battery B, 1st artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla. In the letter from which we take the following extracts he relates some of their experiences:
"We left Louisville at 8 p. m. on Wednesday July 20, and reached Tampa about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. There we laid over for an hour and a half and then went via Port Tampa to a steamer for Key West where we arrived after an eighteen hours' trip on Friday evening about 8 o'clock. The Gulf was smooth and we did not suffer at all from seasickness, but were very tired from such a long trip.
"On Sunday, Huffman and I drew our clothing of which Uncle Sam supplies a liberal amount. We received one forage cap, one fatigue hat, one helmet, four suits of white duck, four suits of summer underwear, six pairs of stockings, six pairs of white gloves, one pair of leggings and a blue uniform. We will draw our shoes some time next week.
"The only objection I have to this place is the mosquitoes. They would pick a man up and carry him off if he did not watch himself. We are within a square of the ocean and it is not very hot as we get the sea breeze. We were placed in the awkward squad Monday and will drill with it the rest of the week. Then we will be given a gun and be taught the gun drill. We will then be ready to be soldiers for good. There are all kinds of fellows here. Some of them are as nice as you will find anywhere, but some of them would steal the hair off your head if they had a chance.
"When I was in town Saturday night, I was talking with some of the wounded men of the 'Rough Riders'. The one I was talking to fired the first shot in the first day's battle. He was out as an advance guard, and was going forward not suspecting anything. All at once he saw a Spaniard peeping out of the underbrush, and he fired at him and killed him. But no sooner had he fired than he received seven Spanish bullets in different parts of his body. The 'Rough Riders' have all kinds of praise for Roosevelt. They say he does not stand at the rear and tell them to go ahead, but he gets in front and says: 'Come on, boys, let's go after them.' The fellow I was talking to said he was standing within four feet of Hamilton Fish when he was killed.
Write as soon as you can as it takes eight days for a letter from home to reach us here. My address is Battery B, 1st Artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla."

Low Rate Excursion
Via the B. & O. S. W. Ry. "Royal Blue Line" August 5th, 1898 to the Mountain Chataqua, Mountain Lake Park Maryland. The most superb and sensible summer resort in America. On the crest of the Alleghenies, 28,000 feet above sea level. High in the mountains, equally high in its aims. Recreation and profit happily combined. \$6.75 round trip, good going August 5th, good returning to and including August 8th, 1898. For detailed information, consult ticket agents B. & O. S. W. Ry., or address
O. P. McCARTY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Excursion to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania Lines.
Aug. 2d and 3d account republican state convention low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons good Friday August 5th, inclusive.
Give the Children a Drink
Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about as much as coffee. 15c and 25c.

Indian Springs
Is a pleasant place to spend the heated season and without an equal for tired worn out people to recuperate.

Prosperous People, South Dakota Farmers are out of Debt.
They will be lending money to eastern farmers within a year. Don't stop to sell your old worn out farm. Let the mortgage take it. Go to South Dakota and buy a rich black loam prairie farm for cash or on crop payment plan. No hills, no stones, no stumps. Good schools, good churches good water, fine climate, and the best people on earth for neighbors.
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Special Sale
Of Men's Nobby Suits, Tailor Made and Trimmed right up to the high o' fashion at prices that defy competition. When you get a good thing push it along. Here are a few of our many good things: Men's nobby suits, satin and silk lined, right up to date, worth \$11 to \$13.50 go at \$8.98 and \$9.98. Men's nobby suits, tailor made and trimmed, worth \$10.50 to \$11.50 go at \$8.98 and \$9.98. Extra Big Values in Men's two collars at 44c. Special Bargains in Men's Pants at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. 250 pair of Men's Pants made to sell for \$1.75 and \$2.00. W. See our Men's Working Pants at 38c a pair. Percal shirts with two collars at 44c. Go to this sale at \$1.00 a pair. See our Men's Working Pants at 38c a pair. Percal shirts with two collars at 44c.

Special Bargains in Ladies' and Gent's Shoes and Slippers at the
No. 14 S. Chestnut St.

PERSONAL.
Joe Ackerman spent Sunday at Columbus.
Jerry Anderson went Sunday to Indianapolis.
Miss Ella Gaunt, of Vernon, was in the city yesterday.
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Miss D. Heitsch, of Indianapolis, and Miss Minnie Hall, of Moores Hill, who have been entertained by Mrs. Frank Bush, returned home this forenoon.

North Vernon Fair.
The North Vernon Fair, August 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1898, promises to suppress all former years in every respect. The early maturity of crops insures a fine display of the fruits of agriculture, and the exhibits in all lines will be exceedingly large. The racing will be superb, as sufficient inducement in increased purses and low entrance fees is offered to bring the best and most horses to this renowned track. Amusement of all kinds will be there in profusion. Reduced rates on all railroads.
Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, powder for feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Ormsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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COUNTERFEIT MONEY
Passing of Which Causes Arrest of Lon White.
THREE CARD MONTE MEN
Fleece a Farmer Out of \$4,000—Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented a Steam Engine—Killed by Shafting—Holds on to His Police Powers—Head Blown Off.
Linton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Counterfeit bills of \$5 and \$10 have been passed here lately and the local authorities were unable to locate the counterfeiters. Deputy United States Marshal McCreary of Terre Haute came here and arrested Lon White of Marco as the man. He is held here in jail awaiting trial.
THREE CARD MONTE.
Farmer Who Thought That He Could Beat the Game.
Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 1.—Two confidence men who were looking for farm property victimized Henry A. Stoner, one of Porter county's wealthiest farmers, out of \$4,000 Saturday afternoon by the 3-card monte game. Stoner, on finding that he had been swindled, gave chase and overhauled the robbers. They gave him back a tin box filled with gold and greenbacks and then fled. He counted the contents and found it amounted to \$2,200. Officers and farmers are riding the country over, but the men are still at liberty. Stoner brought the money in last night, and it is said to be counterfeit.
YOUNG INVENTOR.
Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented an Engine.
Hagerstown, Ind., Aug. 1.—Villa Shultz, 12 years old, who resides near here, has invented and made without any outside assistance a steam engine of original and unique design. Charles N. Teeter, an inventor and mechanical expert, pronounced the machine a marvel of ingenuity and predicts that the original ideas contained in the construction of the engine will be widely adopted in the future. The boy has always manifested a natural bent for mechanics.

STOLTZ MURDER.
Muncie Police Believe They Have a Strong Clue to the Guilty Party.
Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Torn and mutilated bills found yesterday afternoon by a small boy under a culvert in this city were put together and made out to be \$5 and \$2 bills. As they were marked the same as money taken from the Stoltz residence when Mrs. Stoltz was murdered at Portland, the police believe they have a strong clue to the guilty party. The culvert is near the paper mill in which Samuel H. Marshall, one of the suspects now in jail, worked previous to and after the murder. Portland authorities have been notified.
Holds on to His Police Powers.
Elwood, Ind., Aug. 1.—Marshal James Parson, who was turned out of office by the establishment of the metropolitan police system, refuses to give up his police powers and is preparing to bring suit to collect his salary to the end of his term and to test the constitutionality of the law. He holds that he is entitled to serve out the term for which he was elected, and that the office cannot be abolished until he has done so. He is under bond to discharge the duties of marshal until his term expires in September.

Plate Glass Industry.
Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Thomas F. Hart and A. K. Smith, local window-glass manufacturers, have returned from the meeting at Put-in-Bay and say that the war has made a slump in the window-glass market because of the decrease in building on the New England coast and throughout the south, and that an oversupply of glass may delay the time of starting the factories for next year's work.
Died of a Low Grade Fever.
Walsh, Ind., Aug. 1.—The body of Macy Overly was buried yesterday with military honors. The young man enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and was sent to Chickamauga and from thence to Tampa, Fla. While there he was attacked with a low grade fever and sent to Fort Thomas, Ky. He died on the way. His body arrived here Saturday.
Killed by Shafting.
Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Edward McCloskey, an employee in the Louisville and St. Louis shops, was fatally injured while oiling a shaft Saturday afternoon. His shirt caught in a bolt on a rapidly revolving pulley, and he was whirled around the shaft at great speed. Both legs were beaten off by striking the timbers. He was 21 years old and unmarried.
Mrs. Sarah Deem.
Knightsdown, Ind., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Sarah J. Deem, aged 47, wife of T. R. Deem of this city, died at her home Saturday of consumption. She leaves a husband and three children. She returned a short time since from New Mexico, whither she had gone in search of health.
Head Blown Off.
Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—John Geeser, a miner employed in the Manle Coal company's mines, was killed Saturday afternoon by the premature explosion of powder he was using in blasting. Geeser's head was blown almost from his body.

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Remember the name
when you buy
again
BattleAx
PLUG

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Pres.
STATEMENT.
For the Year ending December 31, 1897, According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME.
Received for Premiums.....\$42,000,301.99
From all other Sources.....11,409,406.24
\$53,409,708.23
DISBURSEMENTS.
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death.....\$13,729,630.99
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.....12,712,424.78
For all other accounts.....10,182,005.57
\$36,624,061.34
ASSETS.
United States Bonds and Securities.....\$132,017,341.43
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....89,433,937.31
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....12,880,308.00
Real Estate.....21,618,454.58
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....11,705,195.82
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.....9,341,800.20
\$254,796,437.36
Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities.....218,378,243.07
Surplus.....\$36,508,194.29
Insurance and Annuities in force \$936,634,406.63

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor
From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President
FREDERICK CHROMWELL, Treasurer
EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary
Local agents wanted. Address: ALEX. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Agent, Evansville, Ind.

Cheap Rates via B. & O. S. W. Ry.
North Vernon Fair Aug 1 to 5' 1898 one fare for the round trip via B. & O. S. W. Ry.
Osgood Fair Aug 1 to 5, 1898 one fare for the round trip via B. & O. S. W. Ry.
Saratoga, N. Y. Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church, Aug 3 to 8. For this occasion tickets will be sold Aug 1 and 3, at low rates for the round trip. Return limit Aug 31.
Rock Island, Ills. Union Veteran Union, Aug 9 to 14. Tickets will be sold Aug 7 and 8 at low rate for round trip.
Omaha, Neb. and Kansas City, Mo., Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, June 1 to November 1. Tickets will be sold to the above points June 1 to October 15, inclusive, at a very low rate for the round trip.
Chautauque meeting Aug. 4th to 26th. Ticket will be sold Aug. 2nd to 21st good returning until Aug. 31, 1898.
Home seekers rates to the east, west north and south July 19, Aug 2, 16, September 6-20, October 4, 18, '98. Good returning 11 days from date of sale. One fare for the round trip plus \$2.00.
On Sunday only:
To stations on this line within a radius of 200 miles the rate will be one fare for the round trip good going and returning on Sunday only.
For particular information please apply to nearest ticket agent B. & O. S. W. Ry. or address Geo. M. TAYLOR, Trav. Pass. Agt., Vincennes, Ind.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold by C. W. Milhous 4d m

Insure your business and other property in the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. It is a strong, reliable, safe company. Cash assets over \$1,000,000. C. A. DAY, Agt., Pfaffenberger Block.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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Daily Republican.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SEYMOUR.

JAY C. SMITH, } Editors and Publishers.
EDW. A. REMY, }

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.45
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Postoffice
as Second-class Matter.

Telephone No. 42

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION CALL.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District and all those who wish to affiliate with us will meet in delegate convention in Seymour, Thursday, August 13th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one Representative in Congress. The basis of representation will be one delegate vote for every 100 votes, and fractional vote of over 50 cast for H. G. Thayer, for Elector at 1896 election. Following are the number of votes each county is entitled to:

Bartholomew.....	33
Jefferson.....	30
Brown.....	7
Jennings.....	20
Dearborn.....	2
Ohio.....	7
Decatur.....	28
Ripley.....	27
Jackson.....	27
Switzerland.....	16

Total.....228
Done by the order of District Committee.

Thos. McNurt, Chairman.

Republican Township Convention.

The Republicans of Jackson county will meet in mass conventions in the several townships of the county on Saturday August 13, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternate delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Seymour on Thursday, August 18, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Fourth congressional district. In that convention Jackson county is entitled to 27 votes, apportioned among the townships as follows: Jackson and Washington.....10
Redding.....1
Vernon.....3
Hamilton.....2
Brownstown.....3
Grassfork.....1
Driftwood.....1
Carr.....2
Owen.....2
Salt Creek.....2

The following meeting places are designated for the several townships: Jackson and Washington.....Seymour
Redding.....Rockford
Vernon.....Crothersville
Hamilton.....Cortland
Brownstown.....Brownstown
Grassfork.....Tampico
Driftwood.....Vallonia
Carr.....Medora
Owen.....Kurtz
Salt Creek.....Houston

The secretary of each meeting will please report promptly names of delegates and alternates to the secretary of the county committee.

Respectfully,
D. H. WATERS, Chairman
E. A. REMY, Secretary.

Republican State Convention.

The Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday, August 3d and 4th, 1898. The convention will be composed of 616 delegates, and promises to be one of the most interesting and enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State.

RAILROAD RATES.

Arrangements have been made with all railroads in Indiana for a special rate of one fare for the round trip to Indianapolis from all parts of the state or sale Aug. 2 and 3rd good returning including Aug 5th.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

is the

signature

of

Charles H. Fletcher

Things are always done in a hurry in this country. If peace is declared in a few days, it will be another illustration of this fact.

The president will certainly appreciate a treaty of peace. It would mean for him a rest for the long and exceedingly heavy strain that has been upon him ever since he assumed the office.

The republican convention at Indianapolis this week will be of more than usual interest if the preceding week can be taken as an indication. The candidates and their friends are already in the city and the delegates will begin to arrive today.

On all sides there is nothing but praise for our troops, both regulars and volunteers. They have shown the same self sacrificing spirit, the same devotion to their duty, the same heroic action under the fire of the enemy that has always been shown by American soldiers in every war in which this country has been engaged. No country on the face of the globe has so intelligent an army and one in which the personal element counts for so much as the United States. European armies are great fighting machines, but they are lacking in that greater quality, the personal equation which is so marked a factor in our army. Our volunteers are many of them just as capable of commanding a regiment or a brigade as are the officers who are over them and in an emergency such as is liable to come to every army they know what ought to be done without waiting for officers' commands.

The death of Bismarck closes the career of the greatest statesman of modern Germany. His was the iron hand that had more than any other one to do with the consolidation of the German states into one strong imperial power. He has been closely identified with the history of Europe from the time he entered active politics half a century ago until his retirement from premiership a few years ago. In his early life he was the contemporary of Cavour and Metternich; and later he made history with Thiers, Gortchakof, Disraeli and Gladstone. As a statesman he was second only to the great English Commonwealther. The Inter Ocean of yesterday says of his work and methods:

"He built the German empire. He found the house of Hohenzollern weak and left it on a foundation of adamant. When he came Prussia was weak. He left it the keystone of Europe. He built a mighty empire out of unheaven fragments. He fortified it against attack by the closest alliance of which history has record. He enriched it dotted all the seas on earth with its ships. To accomplish his purpose he humbled kings and dethroned princes obliterated parties, annihilated statesmen, and crushed rivals. Not in wantonness, but with purpose, he strewed his pathway with ruins of men and nations, for from those ruins he raised that splendid structure, the German empire of today. No other statesman in history cut his way so keenly, so unflinching, so successfully to his goal, or stopped short, with such wonderful self restraint, when that goal was won. Though the diplomatic dictator of Europe, a natural soldier, and a tempestuous fighter, he never raised his hand except to command peace once he had accomplished his purpose and united Germany."

Postoffice Receipts.

Postmaster Wilhelm reports the receipts of the Seymour postoffice for the month of July just closed at \$1042.60. For the same month last year the receipts were \$814.64, showing an increase this year over last of \$227.96.

About one month ago my child which is fifteen months old had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Sumptons, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

FROM KEY WEST.

An Interesting Letter from A Recent Employee of the Republican.

Sunday morning an interesting letter was received by Will H. Noelker from Voss Cox who was recently employed in this office. Voss with Roy Huffman, also of Seymour, went to Louisville about 15 days ago and joined the regular army, heavy artillery. They were assigned to Battery B, 1st artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla. In the letter from which we take the following extracts he relates some of their experiences:

"We left Louisville at 8 p. m. on Wednesday July 20, and reached Tampa about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. There we laid over for an hour and a half and then went via Port Tampa to a steamer for Key West where we arrived after an eighteen hours' trip on Friday evening about 8 o'clock. The Gulf was smooth and we did not suffer at all from seasickness, but were very tired from such a long trip.

"On Sunday, Huffman and I drew our clothing of which Uncle Sam supplies a liberal amount. We received one forage cap, one fatigue hat, one helmet, four suits of white duck, four suits of summer underwear, six pairs of stockings, six pairs of white gloves, one pair of leggings and a blue uniform. We will draw our shoes some time next week.

"The only objection I have to this place is the mosquitoes. They would pick a man up and carry him off if he did not watch himself. We are within a square of the ocean and it is not very hot as we get the sea breeze. We were placed in the awkward squad Monday and will drill with it the rest of the week. Then we will be given a gun and be taught the gun drill. We will then be ready to be soldiers for good. There are all kinds of fellows here. Some of them are as nice as you will find anywhere, but some of them would steal the hair off your head if they had a chance.

"When I was in town Saturday night, I was talking with some of the wounded men of the 'Rough Riders'. The one I was talking to fired the first shot in the first days' battle. He was out as an advance guard, and was going forward not suspecting anything. All at once he saw a Spaniard peeping out of the underbrush, and he fired at him and killed him. But no sooner had he fired than he received seven Spanish bullets in different parts of his body. The 'Rough Riders' have all kinds of praise for Roosevelt. They say he does not stand at the rear and tell them to go ahead, but he gets in front and says: 'Come on, boys, let's go after them.' The fellow I was talking to said he was standing within four feet of Hamilton Fish when he was killed.

Write as soon as you can as it takes eight days for a letter from home to reach us here. My address is Battery B, 1st Artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla."

Low Rate Excursion

Via the B. & O. S. W. Ry. "Royal Blue Line" August 5th, 1898, to the Mountain Chataqua, Mountain Lake Park Maryland. The most superb and sensible summer resort in America. On the crest of the Alleghenies, 28,000 feet above sea level. High in the mountains, equally high in its aims. Recreation and profit happily combined. \$6.75 round trip, good going August 5th, good returning to and including August 8th, 1898. For detailed information, consult ticket agents B. & O. S. W. Ry., or address

O. P. McCARTY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
Excursion to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania Lines.
Aug. 2d and 3d account republican state convention low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons good Friday August 5th, inclusive.

Give the Children a Drink
Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Indian Springs

Is a pleasant place to spend the heated season and without an equal for tired worn out people to recuperate.

Special Sale

Of Men's Nobby Suits, Tailor Made and Trimmed right up to the height of good things: Men's nobby suits, satin and silk lined, right up to date, worth \$11 to \$13.50 go at \$8.98 and \$10.98. Men's nobby suits, tailor made and trimmed, worth \$10.50 to \$11.50 go at \$8.98 and \$7.98. Extra Big Values in Men's two collars at 44c.

Special Bargains in Ladies' and Gent's Shoes and Slippers at the
No. 14 S. Chestnut St.

PERSONAL.

Joe Ackerman spent Sunday at Columbus.

Jerry Anderson went Sunday to Indianapolis.

Miss Ella Gaunt, of Vernon, was in the city yesterday.

Dol Kennard went Sunday to Indianapolis to see friends.

Mrs. Ben Young went Sunday to Aurora to visit her mother.

E. M. Young, of Crothersville, spent Sunday with his family here.

Edwin Blick and family were at Indianapolis Sunday visiting friends.

Fred Hows, of Indianapolis, was the guest of Miss Maggie Whitaker Sunday.

L. Foist, of Franklin, was here Saturday and went to Reddington his former home.

Miss Sadie Carter returned to Reddington township today from a visit to the west.

Henry Steltenpohl, of Sauers, is growing weaker with infirmity. He is eighty-two years old.

Mrs. Sarah Congdon is home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Six, at Gwynville.

Miss C. J. Leidorf came home from Dayton, O. Her visit was pleasant throughout.

W. R. Stewart who is superintending the brick streets at Bedford, spent Sunday here with his family.

Mrs. Clyde Hawkins returned Sunday to Parkersburg, W. Va. She was accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Harsh.

Mrs. B. F. Johnson, who has visited her father, Edwin Blish and family returned Sunday to Wabash.

Miss Lena Willman came home Sunday night from a pleasant week's visit to Louisville friends and relatives.

Miss Anna Hancock, Kittie Marshall and Grace McCowick are home from a pleasant time spent at Brownstown.

Albert Teckemeyer and wife drove to Haw Patch Sunday morning to spend the day with her uncle, Braxton Newby. Miss Mame Garvey, who resides in the family of Joseph Childs, came home last evening from a visit to Brownstown friends.

Frank Chandler and wife, who are visiting J. A. Forsythe and family, went last evening to North Vernon to see friends.

Mrs. William T. Wilson, of Vallonia, went Saturday night to Jeffersonville to visit her father-in-law, Benton Wilson and family.

Misses Emma Chapman and Minnie Campbell, of Jefferson county, after a nice time in the city with friends returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Jerrell, who waited on her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Jerrell, for the past six weeks, returned Sunday to Indianapolis.

Mrs. R. S. Peckick, of Quincy, Ill., came here Saturday evening to spend the summer with her son, C. B. Peckick and family of Indianapolis avenue.

Miss D. Heitsch, of Indianapolis, and Miss Minnie Hall, of Moores Hill, who have been entertained by Mrs. Frank Bush, returned home this forenoon.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetters, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by W. F. Peter.

A Prosperous People. South Dakota Farmers are out of Debt. They will be lending money to eastern farmers within a year. Don't stop to sell your old worn out farm. Let the mortgage take it. Go to South Dakota and buy a rich black loam prairie farm for cash or on crop payment plan. No hills, no stones, no stumps. Good schools, good churches, good water, fine climate, and the best people on earth for neighbors.

For railway rates and information regarding lands along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway write to H. F. Hunter, Immigration agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Geo. H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA.

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Bears the

Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

Of Men's Nobby Suits, Tailor Made and Trimmed right up to the height of good things: Men's nobby suits, satin and silk lined, right up to date, worth \$11 to \$13.50 go at \$8.98 and \$10.98. Men's nobby suits, tailor made and trimmed, worth \$10.50 to \$11.50 go at \$8.98 and \$7.98. Extra Big Values in Men's two collars at 44c. Special Bargains in Ladies' and Gent's Shoes and Slippers at the No. 14 S. Chestnut St.

Remember the name

when you buy
again

BattleAx
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While the War Lasts.

All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease a powder. It cures aching, tired, swollen feet and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Ellen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

North Vernon Fair.

The North Vernon Fair, August 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1898, promises to suppress all former years in every respect. The early maturity of crops insures a fine display of the fruits of agriculture, and the exhibits in all lines will be exceedingly large. The racing will be superb, as sufficient inducement in increased purses and low entrance fees is offered to bring the best and most horses to this renowned track. Amusement of all kinds will be there in profusion. Reduced rates on all railroads.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, powder for feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address Ellen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Excursion Rates via Southern Indiana Ry.

Account National Meet, League of American Wheelmen, Indianapolis, August 9-13, 1898, one fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold August 8th and 9th, returning to August 15th, inclusive.

Account G. A. R. Reunion, Elmore, Ind., August 10 and 11 and 12 one fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold August 10, 11 and 12, good returning to August 13 inclusive.

Account Grand Encampment Knights of Pythias, August 22 to 29, Supreme Grand Lodge, August 30 to September 10, 1898, Indianapolis. Two cents per mile, one way distance for round trip. Tickets sold on August 20, 21 and 22, good returning August 23 to 30, inclusive. By special arrangement the return limit may be extended to and including September 10, 1898.

H. H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A., Bedford, Ind.

Sea Shore Excursions

To Ocean City, Md., Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City Sea Isle, N. Y., via B. & O. S. W. July 19, and Aug. 9, 15 round trip to either of those points. Tickets good returning 11 days from date of sale. Tickets will be good for stop over at Philadelphia on going trip and Washington City on return trip within final limit of ticket.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold by C. W. Milhous.

Bargains for Music Lovers.

To locate best advertising mediums we offer through well known papers, the very "Latest Popular and Patriotic Music" at less than wholesale rates. "The Royal Blue Two Step," latest popular march, and "Dewey's Victory," greatest battle song written, both 50c pieces, sent to any address on receipt of 25c. Mention this paper, and mark envelope "Music." O. P. McCARTY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. B. & O. S. W. Ry. Cincinnati.

Beautiful Indian Springs Now Open for the Season.

Low rates from all points and Excursions every Sunday over the Southern Indiana railway. See ticket agent for rates, time tables and other information.

Don't Forget

Excursions every Sunday to all points on Southern Indiana railway, including beautiful Indian Springs.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Passing of Which Causes Arrest of Lon White.

THREE CARD MONTE MEN

Fleece a Farmer Out of \$4,000—Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented a Steam Engine—Killed by Shuffling. Holds on to His Police Powers—Head Blown Off.

Linton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Counterfeit bills of \$5 and \$10 have been passed here lately and the local authorities were unable to locate the counterfeiters. Deputy United States Marshal McCrea of Terre Haute came here and arrested Lon White of Marco as the man. He is held here in jail awaiting trial.

THREE CARD MONTE.

Farmer Who Thought That He Could Beat the Game.
Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 1.—Two confidence men who were looking for farm property victimized Henry A. Stoner, one of Porter county's wealthiest farmers, out of \$4,000 Saturday afternoon by the 3-card monte game. Stoner, on finding that he had been swindled, gave chase and overhauled the robbers. They gave him back a tin box filled with gold and greenbacks and then fled. He counted the contents and found it amounted to \$2,300. Officers and farmers are riding the country over, but the men are still at liberty. Stoner brought the money in last night, and it is said to be counterfeit.

YOUNG INVENTOR.

Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented an Engine.
Hagerstown, Ind., Aug. 1.—Villa Shultz, 12 years old, who resides near here, has invented and made without any outside assistance a steam engine of original and unique design. Charles N. Teeter, an inventor and mechanical expert, pronounced the machine a marvel of ingenuity and predicts that the original ideas contained in the construction of the engine will be widely adopted in the future. The boy has always manifested a natural bent for mechanics.

STOLTZ MURDER.

Muncie Police Believe They Have a Strong Clue to the Guilty Party.
Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Torn and mutilated bills found yesterday afternoon by a small boy under a culvert in this city were put together and made out to be \$5 and \$2 bills. As they were marked the same as money taken from the Stoltz residence when Mrs. Stoltz was murdered at Portland, the police believe they have a strong clue to the guilty party. The culvert is near the paper mill in which Samuel H. Marshall, one of the suspects now in jail, worked previous to and after the murder. Portland authorities have been notified.

Holds on to His Police Powers.

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 1.—Marshal James Parson, who was turned out of office by the establishment of the metropolitan police system, refuses to give up his police powers and is preparing to bring suit to collect his salary to the end of his term and to test the constitutionality of the law. He holds that he is entitled to serve out the term for which he was elected, and that the office cannot be abolished until he has done so. He is under bond to discharge the duties of marshal until his term expires in September.

Plate Glass Industry.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Thomas F. Hart and A. K. Smith, local window-glass manufacturers, have returned from the meeting at Put-in-Bay and say that the war has made a slump in the window-glass market because of the decrease in building on the New England coast and throughout the south, and that an oversupply of glass may delay the time of starting the factories for next year's work.

Died of a Low Grade Fever.

Wabash, Ind., Aug. 1.—The body of Macy Overly was buried yesterday with military honors. The young man enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and was sent to Chickamauga and from thence to Tampa, Fla. While there he was attacked with a low grade fever and sent to Fort Thomas, Ky. He died on the way. His body arrived here Saturday.

Killed by Shuffling.

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Edward McCloskey, an employee in the Louisville and St. Louis shops, was fatally injured while oiling a shaft Saturday afternoon. His shirt caught in a bolt on a rapidly revolving pulley, and he was whirled around the shaft at great speed. Both legs were beaten off by striking the timbers. He was 21 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. Sarah Deem.

Knightsbridge, Ind., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Sarah J. Deem, aged 47, wife of T. B. Deem of this city, died at her home Saturday of consumption. She leaves a husband and three children. She returned a short time since from New Mexico, whither she had gone in search of health.

Head Blown Off.

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—John Geeser, a miner employed in the Maule Coal company's mines, was killed Saturday afternoon by the premature explosion of powder he was using in blasting. Geeser's head was blown almost from his body.

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Remember the name

when you buy
again

BattleAx
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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Pres.

STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31, 1897. According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME.

Received for Premiums.....\$42,083,301.99
From all other Sources.....11,409,406.24
\$53,492,708.23

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death.....\$18,279,530.89
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.....12,712,424.78
For all other accounts.....10,122,003.57
\$41,114,000.99

ASSETS.

United States Bonds and other Securities.....\$12,017,341.45
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....69,423,937.31
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....12,800,000.00
Real Estate.....21,618,454.88
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....11,705,100.82
Accrued Interest, Not Deferred Premiums, etc.....6,141,800.20
\$132,706,643.66

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities.....218,375,243.07

Surplus.....\$13,508,194.56

Insurance and Annuities in force \$936,634,406.63

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor

From the Surplus dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager

ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President

FREDERIC CROWELL, Treasurer

EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary

Local agents wanted. Address, ALEX. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Agent, Evansville, Ind.

Cheap Rates via B. & O. S. W. Ry.

North Vernon Fair Aug 1 to 5 1898 one fare for the round trip via B. & O. S. W. Ry.

BETTER
THAN
EVER.

North Vernon Fair, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, '98.

NEW
ATTRactions

Best Fair in Southern Indiana. Half fare on all Railroads. Better Purses, Finer Displays and Exciting Races.

DON'T FAIL TO GO!

Remember the name
when you buy
again

**BattleAx
PLUG**

The Daily Street Fair!

The Peter Drug House

Entertains All City People,
their Neighbors and their
Friends with a

Continuous Day and Evening
Performance.

THE BEST SODA,
THE PUREST DRUGS,
THE TAKING SPECIALTIES

Our medicines are selected with
skill and care, and all pre-
scriptions are compounded
with accuracy and by precise
methods.

E GIVE THE LARGEST PREMIUM
That is offered at the Big Free
Street Fair. Come in, and we
will tell you all the particulars.

M. F. PETER,
THE DRUGGIST.

V. E. GERRISH,
DENTIST.

Specialized Air for painless extraction
teeth. 24 July

THE QUAKER
Bath Cabinet

Is worth \$1.00 to
any and every family.
See it! Learn all
about it! Try it! Buy
it and be convinced!

L. S. Sweany,
Authorized resident agent,
231 S. BROAD, Seymour, Ind.
Mail orders solicited.

Dr. Den Pharmacy,

Formerly
THE CITY DRUG STORE.

MEMBER

We promptly and care-
fully fill all physicians pre-
scriptions.

We also carry a full line of
Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles
and Medical Soaps. Choice
Cigars and Tobacco.

WILL H. BEAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—For Indiana—
generally fair tonight and Tuesday
or southeast portion.

GARRIOTT.

Clearance sale of shoes at Ross'.

Choice peaches, plums, pears, lemons,
a cheese, Hancock's.

A Foster band will furnish music
at the Commiskey picnic August 6th.

The township trustees make their
meeting with the county treasurer.

A church festival at Uniontown last
Friday night was a great success.
Music was furnished by the Foster

attendance at the county insti-
tute today is not very large on account
of bad weather. The instructors
are present.

Soldiers and widows of soldiers
are careful to take their certifi-
cates when they go to have their
pensions filled and signed, as the law
notaries to see them before
signing.

MO BUTTERMILK TOILET
makes the skin soft, white and
smooth. Sold by C. W. Milhous.

BUSINESS NOTES.

C. M. Ingram left Sunday for New
York on business.

A business house here will likely
change hands in a few days.

D. M. Dowling and wife are here
from Greensburg on business.

A. D. Eldridge shipped a car of eggs
to New York Saturday night.

Charles Deal and wife, of Kuriz,
made a business trip to Cincinnati Sat-
urday.

August Graf, of Spraytown, sold a
good mule here to J. B. Able Saturday
evening.

Richard Maden, of Peters Switch, has
30 acres of fine oats this year as he
ever raised.

Samuel Jones, of Seymour, has a solid
position in the Malabar Iron Works at
Indianapolis.

Hon. S. A. Barnes, who has been in
the city on business returned last even-
ing to North Vernon.

W. D. Bohall, of the county seat,
visited the REPUBLICAN with a business
visit Saturday evening.

The Blish Milling Company will ship
5,000 barrels of their finest flour to
Glasgow, Scotland, tomorrow and
Wednesday.

Mrs. Clark Moore and daughters
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Bruch Grace Miss Forman W H
Butler Florence Miss
Decros Bertie Miss
Guffie Carlin Mrs
Vance Belle Mrs
PHILIP WILHELM, P. M.

Excursions Every Sunday

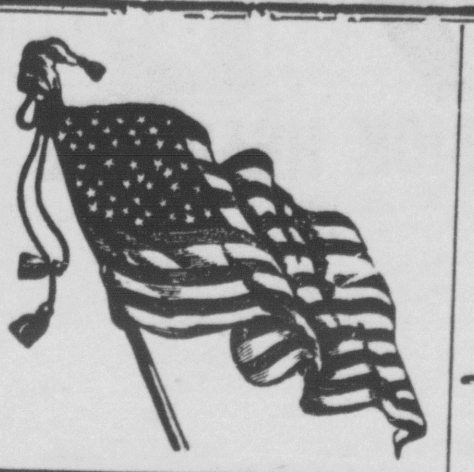
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railway.

Get prices on shoes at Ross' clearance
sale. 3c

Awarded
Highest honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



EXPECT PEACE.

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tion and that no medicine could cure
her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's
New Discovery for Consumption; she
bought a bottle and to her delight
found herself benefitted from first dose.
She continued its use and after taking
six bottles, found herself sound and
well; now does her own housework and
is as well as she ever was. Free trial
bottles of this Great Discovery at W. F.
Peter's drug store. Large bottles 50
cents and \$1.00.

The Best Remedy for Flu.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known
stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says:
After suffering for over a week with
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relieve me, I was advised to try Cham-
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"I was in a most dreadful condition.
My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken
tongue coated, pain in back and sides
no appetite, gradually growing weaker
day by day. Three physicians had
given me up. Fortunately, a friend
advised trying Electric Bitters and to
my great joy and surprise, the first bot-
tle made a decided improvement. I
continued their use for three weeks,
and now am a well man. I know they
saved my life and robbed the grave of
another victim." No one should fail to
try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at
W. F. Peter's drug store.

Clearance Sale Shoes.

All colored shoes, lowcut shoes, brok-
en lots, etc. Ladies, Gent's, Boy's
Misses' and Children's colored shoes.

Any \$5.00 colored shoe.....\$4.00
Any 4.00 " ".....3.00
Any 3.00 " ".....2.48
Any 2.50 " ".....2.00
Any 2.00 " ".....1.60
Any 2.50 Oxford.....2.00
Any 2.00 ".....1.50
Any 1.25 ".....1.00
Any 1.00 "......75
Any .75 "......55

Jno. A. Ross, Opposite Postoffice.

Many People Cannot Drink
Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep.
You can drink Grain-O when you please
and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does
not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and
feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the
best coffee. For nervous persons, young
people and children Grain-O is the
perfect Drink. Made from pure grains.
Get a package from your grocer to try
it in place of coffee. 15c and 25c.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy in our home for many years
and bear cheerful testimony to its value
as a medicine which should be in every
family. In coughs and colds we have
found it to be efficacious and in croup
and whooping cough in children we
deem it indispensable.—H. P. Rit-
ter 9126 Fairfax ave., St. Louis' Mo.
For sale by C. W. Milhous.

PERFUMES

"STOLEN SWEETS," the sweetest and
most lasting perfume we have yet offered.
OUR SODA FOUNTAIN is singing its merr-
y song day and night.

GOX'S PHARMACY,

MARIE OVERMYER-BURKART,
Shorthand Notary Public.

Positions and Typewritten Transcripts a
Specialty.

Copying of all kinds executed neatly, quick
and reasonable rates.

Office—Seymour News office, No. 108 East
and St.

SPECIAL VALUES

Men's and Young Men's Fine Suits.

This week we offer all our Fine Serges,
Worsted and Cassimeres in Light and
Medium Weights at

\$10.00 The Suit.

They come in Blues, Blacks and
Fancy Patterns.

75 Cents For All Wool Sweaters, Two Styles in Small or
Large Collars.

The Thomas Clothing Co.

WHITE GOODS

In Checks and Stripes to
close out Cheap.

Regular 5c goods now - - - 4c yd
Regular 8c goods now - - - 5c yd
Regular 10c goods now - - - 7c yd
Regular 15c goods now - - - 10c yd
Regular 20c goods now - - - 15c

These are rare bargains. So come
early to get first choice.

L. F. MILLER & CO.

SMOKE THE

Tilford Carolina.

BEST 5 CENT CIGAR ON THE MARKET

SOLD BY
W. H. BEAR, A. J. PELLEN, ALPHA COX, W. F. PETER
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Agency of C. A. Saltmarsh ESTABLISHED
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Real Estate Handled to advantage and Money Loaned on Best Security
Cash Needed to Supply Applicants for Loans. Money Lenders call when plac-
ing loans. The Leading Fire Insurance Agency in City. Equitable Life Assur-
ance Society. Best in World. Travelers Accident Insurance Co. The Leader,
Fidelity and Casualty Co. In all Departments. Plate Glass Insurance. F. O.
Building, Seymour, Ind.

Bicycles Need Repairs.

The best wheels sometimes need at-
tention. When they do, it pays to take
them to a competent workman. I have
had 10 years practical experience in the
manufacture of bicycles and thoroughly
understand their needs in every detail.
All work will have my personal atten-
tion.

New Up-to-date wheels made to order. Bicycle sun-
dries and tires for sale at lowest prices.

SEYMOUR BICYCLE FACTORY,

N. M. CARLSON, Seymour, Ind.

In Time of Peace

Prepare for war in business hours—or
when you will—select and have made
your dress suit, whether it be for even-
ing wear or for ordinary occasion. We
guarantee material, style and fit. We
are making suits equalled by few and
excelled by none.

Riehm, The Tailor

THE TRAVIS CARTER CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds

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Specifications and Plans Furnished.
Ewing Street, between Third and Fourth.

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ions of the Indiana Su-
preme and Appellate Courts
in FULL. (Always within three days
of the Court.)

Subscription price, \$5 per year, in
advance.

With the Indiana Law Journal, one
year, \$7.

Mail us your subscriptions.

Reporter Publishing Co.,

199-521 Indiana Trust Bldg.

Summer
Styles!

And bargains for men
women and children in
heavy and

Fine Shoes
Tan and black, at

W. F. Pfaffenberger's

Store, Seymour, Indiana.

Every effort will be made
to please you in style and fit

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BETTER
THAN
EVER.

North Vernon Fair, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, '98. NEW

Best Fair in Southern Indiana. Half fare on all Railroads. Better Purses, Finer Displays and Exciting Races.

DON'T FAIL TO GO!

Remember the name
when you buy
again

**BattleAx
PLUG**

The Daily Street Fair!

The Peter Drug House

Entertains All City People,
their Neighbors and their
Friends with a

Continuous Day and Evening
Performance.

THE BEST SODA,
THE PUREST DRUGS,
THE TAKING SPECIALTIES
Our medicines are selected with
skill and care, and all pre-
scriptions are compounded
with accuracy and by precise
methods.

WE GIVE THE LARGEST PREMIUM
That is offered at the Big Free
Street Fair. Come in, and we
will tell you all the particulars.

W. M. F. PETER,
THE DRUGGIST.

W. E. GERRISH,
DENTIST.

Utilized Air for painless extraction
Teeth.

THE QUAKER
Bath Cabinet

Is worth \$100 to
any and every family.
See it! Learn all
about it! Try it! Buy
it and be convinced!

L. S. Sweany,
Authorized resident agent,
231 S. Third, Seymour, Ind.
Mail orders solicited.

Dr. J. H. Den Pharmacy,

Formerly
THE CITY DRUG STORE.

MEMBER
We promptly and care-
fully fill all physicians' pre-
scriptions.

We also carry a full line of
Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles
and Medical Soaps. Choice
Cigars and Tobacco.

WILL H. BEAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER INDICATIONS
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—For Indiana—
generally fair tonight and Tuesday
or southeast portion.

GARRIOTT.
Insurance sale of shoes at Ross'.
Choice peaches, plums, pears, lemons,
a cheese, Hancock's.

Foster band will furnish music
for the Commiskey picnic August 6th.
Township trustees make their
statement with the county treasurer.

Church festival at Uniontown last
Friday night was a great success.
Music was furnished by the Foster

attendance at the county insti-
tute is not very large on account
of bad weather. The instructors
present.

Soldiers and widows of soldiers
be careful to take their certifi-
cates they go to have their
filled and signed, as the law
notarys to see them before
coupons.

MO BUTTERMILK TOILET
makes the skin soft, white and
sold by C. W. Milhous

BUSINESS NOTES.

C. M. Ingram left Sunday for New
York on business.

A business house here will likely
change hands in a few days.

D. M. Dowling and wife are here
from Greensburg on business.

A. D. Eldridge shipped a car of eggs
to New York Saturday night.

Charles Deal and wife, of Kuriz,
made a business trip to Cincinnati Sat-
urday.

August Graf, of Spraytown, sold a
good mule here to J. B. Able Saturday
evening.

Richard Maden, of Peters Switch, has
30 acres of as fine oats this year as he
ever raised.

Samuel Jones, of Seymour, has a solid
position in the Malleable Iron Works at
Indianapolis.

Hon. S. A. Barnes, who has been in
the city on business returned last even-
ing to North Vernon.

W. D. Bohall, of the county seat,
favored the REPUBLICAN with a business
visit Saturday evening.

The Blish Milling Company will ship
5,000 barrels of their finest flour to
Glasgow, Scotland, tomorrow and
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Lydia and Nora went Saturday evening
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Get a package from your grocer to re-
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We have used Chamberlain's Cough
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ter 9126 Fairfax ave., St. Louis Mo.
For sale by C. W. Milhous.

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Men's and Young Men's Fine Suits.

This week we offer all our Fine Serges,
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Regular 8 1/2c goods now	5c yd
Regular 10c goods now	7 1/2c yd
Regular 15c goods now	10c yd
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These are rare bargains. So come
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L. F. MILLER & CO.

SMOKE THE

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BEST 5 CENT CIGAR ON THE MARKET

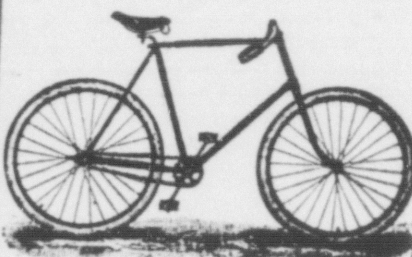
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Fidelity and Casualty Co. in all Departments. Plate Glass Insurance. F. O.
Building, Seymour, Ind.

Bicycles Need Repairs.



The best wheels sometimes need at-
tention. When they do, it pays to take
them to a competent workman. I have
had 10 years practical experience in the
manufacture of bicycles and thoroughly
understand their needs in every de-
tail. All work will have my personal at-
tention.

New Up-to-date wheels made to order. Bicycle sun-
dries and tires for sale at lowest prices.

SEYMOUR BICYCLE FACTORY,
N. M. CARLSON, Seymour, Ind.



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Prepare for war in business hours—or
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Summer
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And bargains for men
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Fine Shoes
Tan and black, at

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Store, Seymour, Indiana.
Every effort will be made
to please you in style and fit
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Sketch of His Life by George
Alfred Townsend.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON AT
ONE TIME MASTER OF
ALL EUROPE.

Rising From a Youth of Little Prom-
ise to Become a King Among Men.
His Unscrupulous Yet Sincere
Character—A Comparison
to Cromwell—His Un-
flinching Spirit.

To nearly all Americans and many German-Americans the origin of such a man as Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck will be obscure even after explanation. The circumstances of German civilization are so different from British and French development that this biography must commence with some little history. The north of Europe, in the direction of the River Elbe, a good while remote from the hands of the heathen Baltic tribes after fine nations had appeared under the French and Normans. To subdue these semi-Slavonic unbelievers crusades were sent on foot, and the warriors of the cross and of the feudal German empire were rewarded with the feudal or military lands which they took from the natives. Among these unknown warriors, there is a legend of a knight, who, in his babyhood, Napoleon had burst from Elba and carried his banner again for 100 days almost to the North sea. In laying low Napoleon as he passed through Germany from Russia the year previously appeared on the field as a Prussian prince, with Blucher and his elders, the long lived king whom Bismarck was to serve 40 years afterward as prime minister. Bismarck was six years younger than Gladstone and five years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAG.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation of Bishop of Mark and refers to the bishop of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—that is, the march or line to be defended. The word is mentioned as early as 1203, or nearly 200 years before Columbus. By the river Biese stood a tower called the Bismarck-Louise, in which by tradition lived a big lion who devoured the substance of the surrounding farmers. It is now said that this myth is a reflection upon a previous legend which named the tower after the Holy Cross, the Wendish barbarians perhaps considering that this Christian emblem cost them their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intellectual man, and his father resembled the chancellor. In 1806 his father married Louise Menken, who was 16, and she lived till 1830. She was the orphan daughter of a privy counselor, and her family had literary traits. Her father sympathized with the French revolution and died in 1801. Bismarck had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up in Pomerania, about Kniep-hof, which estate Bismarck retained until 1808.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent to school in Berlin by the side of his soldier brother, who lived a very long life. His parents spent the winter months in Berlin. Among the first things Bismarck attended to was the study of languages, becoming especially strong in English and French. His mother was handsome and socially influential. She was a bad manager, however, and spent too much money at the summer watering places. She much desired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here with father, reading, smoking, walking, helping him eat lampreys and joining in a farce called fox hunting. We go out in the pouring rain or frost with three servants, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, and the servants make the most prodigious noise, while father stands perfectly stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully expected some beast. Father asks me in the coolest manner if I have not seen something, and I reply with the most natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the world. Then growling at the rain we start for another bush, find nothing and play the farce over again. This goes on for three or four hours without father being in the least tired.'"

The tall young country squire was confirmed in his church at Berlin in 1830. He was a spoiled boy and early left his father's roof. He now and then went home, taking the stage at Berlin in the evening and getting to Stettin at noon the next day, and by the third day he would reach Kniep-hof and have his holiday of three weeks. At school he loved the history of his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany, and his historical attainments were ever eminent. He was not very good in Latin, but departed for the University of Goettingen at 17 years of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very animated and had rather blank but observant eyes, but was determined and enduring. All persons had to approach him with consideration. He lived dogs, had a strong memory and was a first

class horseman, could swim, fence and dance, but did not like athletics.

At Goettingen one of his college mates was Motley, the American historian, who was minister at London just after Bismarck humiliated Austria. His mother refused to send him to Heidelberg because she thought he would get the detestable habit of drinking beer there. Before he left Berlin he had fought a duel with a Jew lad named Wolf and cut off Wolf's spectacles and received a wipe in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled through the Harz mountains on foot, and for throwing a bottle out through a window after breakfast was summoned before the faculty and came in with his enormous dog, which caused him to be fined 50 thalers. He fought about 20 duels at Goettingen and was wounded only once, showing the scar on his cheek. He is said never to have attended a lecture, rather displeased his fastidious mother, yet he passed his examinations by natural gifts. He was full of hard plans.

At 20 he was made a notary or examiner in Berlin and had much to do with getting divorces. At a court hall he met his future master and king, who was struck with his tall form and grim countenance. "Justice," said Prince William, "must seek her advocates according to their height in the guards." A favorite cousin once gave him a letter to deliver, which he forgot, and when he returned it to her in three weeks he said, "I did not deliver this in order to entitle my cousin of the habit of intrusting me with letters." Sometimes he would let a parcel of young foxes into the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the dry, common life of Prussia was insufficient, Bismarck was sure to attain distinction only in some irregular, perhaps overbearing, way. He was all the time getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his mother desired, and for that reason went to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western section of Prussia, where there was a special court, but this was a bathing resort, and Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians and Englishmen and went with them on excursions everywhere. His first rate English made him a favorite with the young men of that nation, but he got into many scrapes and consequently had himself transferred to Potsdam, the old royal residence, an hour's ride from Berlin, where after 1838 he went into the messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to ruin, and he undertook to hear agricultural lectures. The sons took charge of their parents' estates in order to save them from destruction. He went into the provincial diet of Pomerania at Stettin, but got tired of its monotony. As an agriculturist, however, he showed some vigor and was a rather severe employer, yet after a hard day's supervision he would get on his horse and ride 10 miles to some evening assembly in a town. He was moody at times from the want of real domestic life, and some called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts, he would dash through the fields in solitude and again bring in a lone dog and make a night of it, so that tales were told of him as if he were some haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared to be a Liberal in politics. In this country solitude at Kniep-hof, near the Baltic, however, he read much in every direction—theology and philosophy as well as history. He studied Spinoza deeply, visited France and England and had a remarkable impudence with his official superiors. The old father died in 1845, and the sons divided the property, and Bismarck kept Kniep-hof and Schoenhause.

We must understand that Prussia had undergone a complete transformation in the early part of the present century, when she recklessly attacked Napoleon and was overrun by him in one brief campaign. He imposed upon her conditions of the hardest character. Her western provinces were absorbed in one of his experimental kingdoms, and her army was compelled to be kept at a low standard. Two remarkable men, Stein and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these conditions and yet raise Prussia to her former military rank. They therefore compelled the whole population to be a certain period under arms, and this was the commencement of the great military system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first prominence in politics was in contending against the taxpayers who would not allow the army to be kept up to an extravagant standard at their expense, while he meditated recreating Germany by driving Austria out of it and consolidating the smaller states, which after the close of the French revolution governed the diet at Frankfurt, which was somewhat like a weak congress in the United States.

In short, throughout Germany, until Bismarck reformed it, there was something like states' rights, with a diet or congress at Frankfurt, in which Austria and Prussia were the two great rivals, to be compared to Virginia and New York in the story of the United States.

It may also be explained that Germany was peculiar among the nations of Europe after the conquest of the Roman empire by the Germans, whose different tribes and leaders formed nearly every kingdom in Europe. France pulled away from the empire of Charlemagne and left Germany to become the representative of the old Roman empire. The German emperors were also called kings of Rome and after being elected in a peculiar way generally went to Rome at their convenience to be crowned by the pope.

Thus a mixed military and spiritual empire existed north of the Alps until the time of Luther, when the minor princes, feeling the popular inspiration against so much Italian interference in Germany, went into revolt. Prussia was the especial country of Luther and remained Protestant and was not much affected, like other parts of Germany and all France, by the Calvinistic second reformation.

A rather compact church was formed in Germany, something like the Established church of England, and this accounts for the Lutheran priests everywhere having such close control over their congregations and schools. Luther is regarded in Germany as the founder of the literature, the common language and the popular common sense and independence of the land. Of all these things, in a certain way, Bismarck was the old Tory representative, just as in England the ultra advocates of the crown were sticklers for the crown's religion.

It was Bismarck's work to drive Austria, the preponderating state, entirely out of Germany and make Prussia the new and only Austria, and to absorb several of the states offensively partisan for Austria, and to reconstitute Germany as she now stands, with Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, etc., accessory but obedient kingdoms, all under the same military autonomy.

He used, to involve and assail Austria, the popular hostility to little Denmark. The Danes owned Schleswig-Holstein, a German fraternity, and were trying to abolish the German language in the laws and university. The little German states made a great outcry at this, and the two big German states had to rival each other in going to Schleswig-Holstein's assistance.

In 1842 Bismarck rescued his drowning servant in the public street at great peril to his own life and received for his first decoration, which he still wears amid prouder stars, the Prussian safety medal. He was a good while lieutenant in the Uhlands and owned a mad chestnut charger named Caleb.

He fell in love with his wife, Johanna Puttkamer, while in the army. Her father and mother both opposed the marriage, but gave in before the young woman's tears. They were married July 28, 1847, after Bismarck was 32 years old. She was not 23. She saw him first in his uniform.

Upon their wedding trip King William IV of Prussia was at the hotel in Venice and commanded the groom to dine with him, which he did in a borrowed dress suit. The king sounded him thoroughly on German politics and subsequently made him ambassador to the federation at Frankfurt.

He had two estates—Schoenhause, a 3-story and high garret house, near a church with a broad, solid tower and wide, sharp roof, built in the year 1212, and Kniep-hof, far distant in Pomerania. At the former he passed his early married life, and his wife had three children—Mary Johanna, born 1848 at Schoenhause; Nicholas Ferdinand Herbert, 1849, at Berlin; William Otto Albert, 1852, Frankfurt. He and his wife were of half aristocratic extraction and military descent, and they inherited enough to live well. His father-in-law lived to a very advanced age.

In 1847 the king summoned a united diet and the chambers, something like the English parliament, and Bismarck appeared at the royal palace. The time was serious, as France was about to overthrow Louis Philippe and become a republic, and her example was potential in Germany.

Was it the mere accident of having formed the personal acquaintance of the king or was it original, rugged, contrary thinking which made Bismarck suddenly cease to be a Liberal and become a loud military Tory?

His brother, his cousins, his father-in-law, were also members. They all heard a great deal of Liberal twaddle. One man declared that only to get a free constitution had Prussia risen against the French in 1813.

Bismarck ascended the tribune to deny this. Prussia had risen, he said, not for politics, but for patriotism. They howled at him and hissed. He defiantly took out a newspaper and began to read it until the president could restore order.

He had then a tall, gaunt stature, short hair, ruddy countenance and blond whiskers all round his jaws and very shining eyes. The Conservatives were destitute of good orators. Bismarck spoke in a raw and hesitating voice.

"The men of 1813 were still living—it was but 34 years—and thought they knew what they had risen for. Bismarck went up again.

"True, I did not exist in those days," he said scornfully. "I always thought, however, that the men of 1813 rose against a foreign servitude. I now learn that it lay at home. For this correction I am not by any means grateful."

The Prussian press was all Liberal. It singled Bismarck out for regular abuse. It made him.

From personal feelings he grew sour with everything democratic. He spoke often freely and learned confidence.

In February, 1848, only eight months afterward, broke out the revolution in Paris. In the meantime he had married and met his sovereign, who now knew his well published name. He had a good while been a dike master, to keep the floods of the Elbe back from the fields. Now he was to keep back, if possible, revolution.

He began to form antidemocratic clubs and found newspapers and gave forth the motto, "With God for king and our fatherland."

He gave the lie to a deputy who said that he paid his land laborers only \$10 a year.

He wrote a letter to the king, Frederick William, offering him his services and life. The king saw him often at Sans Souci palace, Potsdam, an hour's ride by rail from Berlin. He passed the revolutionary summer at Stolpe, on the Baltic. In February, 1849, his native Brandenburg region sent him to the chambers. The Royalists made gains. People of respectable antecedents could not brook the familiarity, the swagger and the perpetual threatening of a mob where till 1806 had been serfdom in a phase nearly equal to that of Russia.

Nevertheless he was a political worker and did not come to parliament nor get power there without scheming. The king had put down the revolution. Bismarck opposed any further amnesty. "Ere long," said he, feeling the army to be on top, "the Almighty, who is the arbiter of battles, will throw dice and determine the controversy between the brute force of barricades and a sovereignty granted by heaven."

He opposed the Frankfurt imperial constitution. "The Frankfurt crown may be very brilliant, but the gold must be added by melting into its composition the Prussian crown, which I oppose."

The democrats, rising again, were put down in Berlin by a volley and a charge of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848 were far more social than national. The envy the poor had of the rich was excited in proportion to the continued feeding of a spirit of license from high quarters, which destroyed the moral elements of resistance in the minds of men. I do not believe that these evils would be averted by democratic concessions or by prospects of German unity. The sound of the trumpet has lost no charm for the Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would have turned not to constitutional union from Frankfurt, but to the most prominent peculiarity of Prussian nationality—her warlike element."

It took 17 years to demonstrate that. "We do not need," he said, "to see the Prussian monarchy melt away in the filthy ferment of south German immorality. I have never yet heard a German soldier sing, 'What is the German fatherland?' The Thirty-eighth German regiment preserved us from the Frankfurt parliament. We are Prussians, and Prussians we desire to remain."

From such sentences came the song: I am a Prussian! See my colors gleaming— The black-white standard floats before me free; For freedom's rights my fathers' heart blood streaming— Such, mark ye, mean the black and white to me!

Shall I then prove a coward? I'll ever be to the tower! Though day be dull, though sun shine bright on me, I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Bismarck moved his family to Berlin about 1850, and there his son was born, afterward his father's assistant. Bismarck became a courtier and went to the king's estates to hunt.

He became a politician as much as Croker in New York or Quay in Pennsylvania and was often seen at a beer saloon, where once he broke his mug over a man's head for insulting words about the royal family. He made a good deal of fun of Persigny, Napoleon's fellow, who came to Berlin on a mission. Bismarck wrote a great deal for his own newspaper—"The New Prussian Gazette"—and was often found at the office of nights. He was having an excursion in his favorite Pomerania when news came of his appointment to Frankfurt. It was a great, bold, personal office. The king was rather taken aback at Bismarck's rapid decision to go, and so was Manteuffel, his minister.

He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfurt, rose late, bluffed unconvincingly petty courts. He influenced the press. His title was ambassador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfurt and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, subsequently his warrior king, who was a little disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 36. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was gold-father to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1853.

The envoy attended an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfurt. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pomeranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to believe of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we none of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomaticizing. Most of the letters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mis-spent youth:

"Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed uselessly and left nothing but leaching behind. Where now are Mrs. Blenk and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is venerable to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who considers his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and weariness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I alive, as then, without God, without you, without my children, I should not indeed know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria occurred. Prussia did not pitch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metternich. His life in Frankfurt made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Rein-feld, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as herself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great attention as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bismarck.

He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whether this mask of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as school-boys look very much like one another." He was only 41 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister: "I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Rein-feld, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hot-spur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife: "Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!" He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and love sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"



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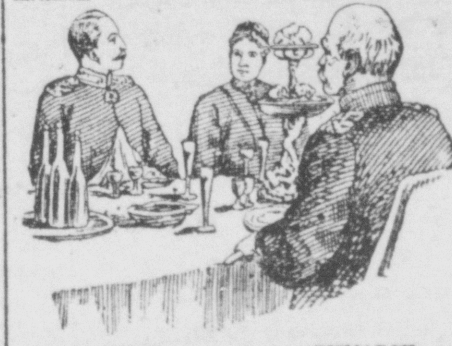
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WILLIAM II. PRINCESS BISMARCK.

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He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and love sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg. He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud. "Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1865 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Mencken.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war. Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his fort-

ties of 1868 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined. The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them

grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigs-gratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plover furrows," he cried: "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 13 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appalled he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies. In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollern. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasbourg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,600,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown. Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More probably his model was Frederick the Great.

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Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

The aggressive son and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakof of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Crouvel than any statesman the continent has shown. Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter

THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Sketch of His Life by George
Alfred Townsend.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON AT
ONE TIME MASTER OF
ALL EUROPE.

Rising From a Youth of Little Promise
to Become a King Among Men.
His Unscrupulous Yet Sincere
Character—A Comparison
to Cromwell—His Un-
blushing Spirit.

To nearly all Americans and many
German-Americans the origin of such a
man as Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck
will be obscure even after explanation.
The circumstances of German civilization
are so different from British and
French development that this biography
must commence with some little history.

The north of Europe, in the direction
of the River Elbe, a good while remained
in the hands of the heathen Baltic tribes
after fine nations had appeared under
the French and Normans. To subdue
these semi-Slavic and unbelieved crusades
were sent on foot, and the warriors of
the cross and of the feudal German empire
were rewarded with the feudal or
military lands which they took from the
natives. Among these unknown warriors
were the ancestors of Bismarck.

He was born April 1, 1815, and might
have been called among American school-
boys, therefore, at April fool.
In his babyhood Napoleon had burst
from Elba and carried his banner again
for 100 days almost to the North sea.
In laying low Napoleon as he passed
through Germany from Russia the year
previously appeared on the field as a
Prussian prince, with Blucher and his
elders, the long lived king whom Bis-
marck was to serve 40 years afterward
as prime minister. Bismarck was six
years younger than Gladstone and five
years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHTAG.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation
of Bishop's Mark and refers to the bis-
hops of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—
that is, the march or line to be defended.
The word is mentioned as early as 1203,
or nearly 300 years before Columbus.
By the river Biese stood a tower called
the Bismarck Tower, in which by tradi-
tion lived a big louse who devoured the
substance of the surrounding farmers.
It is now said that this myth is a reflec-
tion upon a previous legend which named
the tower after the Holy Cross, the
Welsh barbarians perhaps considering
that this Christian emblem cost them
their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intel-
lectual man, and his father resembled
the chancellor. In 1806 his father mar-
ried Louise Menken, who was 16, and
she lived till 1830. She was the orphan
daughter of a privy counselor, and her
family had literary traits. Her father
sympathized with the French revolution
and died in 1801. Bismarck had
three brothers and two sisters. He was
brought up in Pomerania, about Kniephof,
which estate Bismarck retained
until 1868.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent
to school in Berlin by the side of his
soldier brother, who lived a very long
life. His parents spent the winter
months in Berlin. Among the first
things Bismarck attended to was the
study of languages, becoming especially
strong in English and French. His
mother was handsome and socially in-
fluential. She was a bad manager, how-
ever, and spent too much money at the
summer watering places. She much de-
sired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father
Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here
with father, reading, smoking, walking,
helping him eat lampreys and joining in
a farce called fox hunting. We go out
in the pouring rain or frost with three
servants, surround an old bush in a
sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave,
and the servants make the most prodigious
noise, while father stands perfectly
stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully
expected some beast. Father asks me
in the coolest manner if I have not seen
something, and I reply with the most
natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the
world.' Then growling at the rain we
start for another bush, find nothing and
play the farce over again. This goes on
for three or four hours without father
being in the least tired."

The tall young country squire was con-
firmed in his church at Berlin in 1830.
He was a spoiled boy and early left his
father's roof. He now and then went home,
taking the stage at Berlin in the evening
and getting to Stettin at noon the next
day, and by the third day he would reach
Kniephof and have his holiday of three
weeks. At school he loved the history of
his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia
and Germany, and his historical at-
tainments were over eminent. He was
not very good in Latin, but departed for
the University of Goettingen at 17 years
of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very at-
tended and had rather blank but observant
eyes, but was determined and endur-
ing. All persons had to approach
him with consideration. He lived dogs,
had a strong memory and was a first

class horseman, could swim, fence and
dance, but did not like athletics.
At Goettingen one of his college mates
was Motley, the American historian, who
was minister at London just after Bis-
marck humiliated Austria. His mother
refused to send him to Heidelberg be-
cause she thought he would get the de-
testable habit of drinking beer there.
Before he left Berlin he had fought a
duel with a Jew named Wolf and cut
out Wolf's spectacles and received a
wound in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled
through the Harz mountains on foot,
and for throwing a bottle out through a
window after breakfast was summoned
before the faculty and came in with his
enormous dog, which caused him to be
fined 50 thalers. He fought about 20
duels at Goettingen and was wounded
only once, showing the scar on his cheek.
He is said never to have attended a lec-
ture, rather displayed his fastidious
mother, yet he passed his examinations
by natural gifts. He was full of hard
pranks.

At 20 he was made a notary or exam-
iner in Berlin and had much to do with
getting doctors. At a court ball he met
his future master and king, who was
struck with his tall form and grim com-
tenance. "Justice," said Prince Wil-
liam, "must seek her advocates accord-
ing to their height in the guards." A
favorite cousin once gave him a letter to
deliver, which he forgot, and when he
returned it to her in three weeks he said,
"I did not deliver this in order to entri-
stle my cousin of the habit of intrus-
ing me with letters." Sometimes he
would let a parcel of young foxes into
the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the
dry, common life of Prussia was insuffi-
cient, Bismarck was sure to attain dis-
tinction only in some irregular, perhaps
overbearing, way. He was all the time
getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his
mother desired, and for that reason went
to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western section
of Prussia, where there was a special
court, but this was a bathing resort, and
Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians
and Englishmen and went with them
on excursions everywhere. His first re-
sidence made him a favorite with the
young men of that nation, but he got
into many scrapes and consequently had
himself transferred to Potsdam, the old
royal residence, an hour's ride from Ber-
lin, where after 1898 he went into the
messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to
ruin, and he undertook to bear agricul-
tural lectures. The sons took charge of
their parents' estates in order to save
them from destruction. He went into the
provincial diet of Pomerania at Stet-
tin, but got tired of its monotony. As
an agriculturist, however, he showed
some vigor and was a rather severe em-
ployer, yet after a hard day's super-
vision he would get on his horse and ride
10 miles to some evening assembly in a
town. He was moody at times from the
want of real domestic life, and some
called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts,
he would dash through the fields in soli-
tude and again bring in a loud com-
pany and make a night of it, so that tales
were told of him as if he were some
haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared
to be a Liberal in politics. In this coun-
try solitude at Kniephof, near the Baltic,
however, he read much in every direc-
tion—history and philosophy as well as
history. He studied Spinoza deeply, vis-
ited France and England and had a re-
markable impudence with his official su-
periors. The old father died in 1845, and
the sons divided the property, and Bis-
marck kept Kniephof and Schoenhausen.

We must understand that Prussia had
undergone a complete transformation in
the early part of the present century,
when she recklessly attacked Napoleon
and was overrun by him in one brief
campaign. He imposed upon her con-
ditions of the hardest character. Her
western provinces were absorbed in one
of his experimental kingdoms, and her
army was compelled to be kept at a low
standard. Two remarkable men, Stein
and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these
conditions and yet raise Prussia to her
former military rank. They therefore
compelled the whole population to be a
certain period under arms, and this was
the commencement of the great military
system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first
prominence in politics was in contending
against the taxpayers who would not
allow the army to be kept up to an ex-
travagant standard at their expense,
while he meditated recreating Germany
by driving Austria out of it and consoli-
dating the smaller states, which after the
close of the French revolution were some-
what like a weak congress in the United
States.

In short, throughout Germany, until
Bismarck reformed it, there was some-
thing like state's rights, with a diet or
congress at Frankfurt, in which Austria
and Prussia were the two great rivals,
to be compared to Virginia and New
York in the story of the United States.
It may also be explained that Ger-
many was peculiar among the nations of
Europe after the conquest of the Roman
empire by the Germans whose different
tribes and leaders formed nearly every
kingdom in Europe. France pulled away
from the empire of Charlemagne and left
Germany to become the representative of
the old Roman empire. The German em-
perors were also called kings of Rome
and after being elected in a peculiar way
generally went to Rome at their conveni-
ence to be crowned by the pope.

Thus a mixed military and spiritual
empire existed north of the Alps until
the time of Luther, when the minor
princes, feeling the popular inspiration
against so much Italian interference in
Germany, went into revolt. Prussia
was the special country of Luther and
remained Protestant and was not much
affected, like other parts of Germany and
all France, by the Calvinistic second re-
formation.

A rather compact church was formed
in Germany, something like the Estab-
lished church of England, and this ac-
counts for the Lutheran priests every-
where having such close control over
their congregations and schools. Luther
is regarded in Germany as the founder
of the literature, the common language
and the popular common sense and inde-
pendence of the land. Of all these
things, in a certain way, Bismarck was
the old Tory representative, just as in
England the ultra advocates of the crown
were sticklers for the crown's religion.

It was Bismarck's work to drive Aus-
tria, the preponderating state, entirely
out of Germany and make Prussia the
new and only Austria, and to absorb
several of the states offensively partisan
for Austria, and to reconstitute Germany
as she now stands, with Bavaria, Sax-
ony, Baden, etc., accessory but obedient
kingdoms, all under the same military
autonomy.

He used, to involve and assail Austria,
the popular hostility to little Denmark.
The Danes owned Schleswig-Holstein, a
German fraternity, and were trying to
abolish the German language in the
laws and university. The little German
states made a great outcry at this, and
the two big German states had to rival
each other in going to Schleswig-Hol-
stein's assistance.

In 1842 Bismarck rescued his drown-
ing servant in the public sight at great
peril to his own life and received for his
first decoration, which he still wears
amid prouder stars, the Prussian safety
medal. He was a good while lieutenant
in the Uhlands and owned a mad chest-
nut charger named Caleb.

He fell in love with his wife, Johanna
von Puttkamer, while in the army.
Her father and mother both opposed the
marriage, but gave in before the young
woman's tears. They were married July
28, 1847, after Bismarck was 32 years
old. She was not 23. She saw him first
in his uniform.

Upon their wedding trip King Wil-
liam IV of Prussia was at the hotel in
Venice and commanded the groom to
dine with him, which he did in a bor-
rowed dress suit. The king sounded him
thoroughly on German politics and sub-
sequently made him ambassador to the
federation at Frankfurt.

He had two estates—Schonhausen, a
3-story and high garret house, near a
church, with a broad, solid tower and
wide, sharp roof, built in the year 1212,
and Kniephof, far distant in Pomer-
ania. At the former he passed his early
married life, and his wife had three chil-
dren—Mary Johanna, born 1848 at Schon-
hausen; Nicholas Ferdinand, Herbert,
1849, at Berlin; William Otto Albert, 1852,
Frankfurt. He and his wife were both
of half aristocratic extraction and mil-
itary descent, and they inherited enough
to live well. His father-in-law lived to
a very advanced age.

In 1847 the king summoned a united
diet and the chambers, something like
the English parliament, and Bismarck
appeared at the royal palace. The time
was serious, as France was about to over-
throw Louis Philippe and become a repub-
lic, and her example was potential in
Germany.

Was it the mere accident of having
formed the personal acquaintance of the
king or was it original, rugged, contrary
thinking which made Bismarck suddenly
cease to be a Liberal and become a loud
military Tory?

His brother, his cousins, his father-in-
law, were also members. They all heard
a great deal of Liberal twaddle. One
man declared that only to get a free con-
stitution had Prussia risen against the
French in 1813.

Bismarck ascended the tribune to deny
this. Prussia had risen, he said, not for
politics, but for patriotism.
They howled at him and hissed. He
defiantly took out a newspaper and be-
gan to read it until the president could
restore order.

He had then a tall, gaunt stature, short
hair, ruddy countenance and blond
whiskers all round his jaws and very
shining eyes. The Conservatives were
destitute of good orators. Bismarck
spoke in a raw and hesitating voice.
"The men of 1813 were still living—it
was but 34 years—and thought they
knew what they had risen for."

Bismarck went up again.
"True, I did not exist in those days,"
he said scornfully. "I always thought,
however, that the men of 1813 rose
against a foreign servitude. I now learn
that it lay at home. For this correction
I am not by any means grateful."

The Prussian press was all Liberal. It
singled Bismarck out for regular abuse.
It made him.

From personal feelings he grew sour
with everything democratic. He spoke
often freely and learned confidence.



WITH PIPE AND MUG.

In February, 1848, only eight months
afterward, broke out the revolution in
Paris. In the meantime he had married
and met his sovereign, who now knew his
well published name.

He had a good while been a dike mas-
ter, to keep the floods of the Elbe back
from the fields. Now he was to keep
back, if possible, revolution.

He saw the streets of Berlin carrying
the Polish and every flag but the Prus-
sian flag. April 2, the day of his thirty-
third birthday, he again took his seat in
the united diet.

He began to form antideмократиче-
scopic clubs and found newspapers and gave
forth the motto, "With God for king
and our fatherland."

He gave the lie to a deputy who said
that he paid his land laborers only \$10 a
year.

He wrote a letter to the king, Freder-
ick William, offering him his services
and life. The king saw him often at
Sans Souci palace, Potsdam, an hour's
ride by rail from Berlin. He passed the
revolutionary summer at Stolpe, on the
Baltic. In February, 1849, his native
Brandenburg region sent him to the
chambers. The Royalists made gains.
People of respectable antecedents could
not brook the familiarity, the swagger
and the perpetual threatening of a mob
where till 1806 had been serfdom in a
phase nearly equal to that of Russia.

"No word has been more wrongly
used," vociferated Bismarck, "than the
word people. Everybody has held it to
signify just what suited his own views,
usually as a crowd of individuals whom
it was necessary to persuade."

Nevertheless he was a political worker
and did not come to parliament nor get
power there without scheming.

The king had put down the revolution.
Bismarck opposed any further amnesty.
"Ere long," said he, feeling the army
to be on top, "the Almighty, who is the
arbiter of battles, will throw dice and
determine the controversy between the
brute force of barricades and a sover-
eignty granted by heaven."

He opposed the Frankfurt imperial
constitution.

"The Frankfurt crown may be very
brilliant, but the gold must be added by
melting into its composition the Prussian
crown, which I oppose."

The democrats, rising again, were put
down in Berlin by a volley and a charge
of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848
were far more social than national. The
envy the poor had of the rich was excited
in proportion to the confined feeling of
a spirit of license from high quarters,
which destroyed the moral elements of
resistance in the minds of men. I do not
believe that these evils would be averted
by democratic concessions or by pros-
pects of German unity. The sound of
the trumpet has lost no charm for the
Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would
have turned out to constitutional union
from Frankfurt, but to the most promi-
nent peculiarity of Prussian nationality
—her 'arlike element.'"

It took 17 years to demonstrate that.
"We do not need," he said, "to see
the Prussian monarchy melt away in the
filthy ferment of south German immor-
ality. I have never yet heard a Prussian
soldier sing. 'What is the German fan-
tasyland? The Thirty-eighth German
regiment preserved us from the Frank-
furt parliament. We are Prussians, and
Prussians we desire to remain.'"

From such sentences came the song:
I am a Prussian. See my colors gleaming—
The black-white-and-gold before me free,
For freedom's rights my fathers' heart blood
streaming—
Such, mark ye! mean the black and white to
me!
Shall I then prove a coward? I'll be to the
toward!
Though day be dull, though sun shine bright
on me,
I am a Prussian, with a Prussian belt!

Bismarck moved his family to Berlin
about 1850, and there his son was born,
afterward his father's assistant. Bis-
marck became a courtier and went to
the king's estates to hunt.

He became a politician as much as
Crocker in New York or Quay in Pen-
sylvania and was often seen at a beer sa-
loon, where once he broke his mug over
a man's head for insulting words about
the royal family. He made a good deal
of fun of Persigny, Napoleon's fellow,
who came to Berlin on a mission. Bis-
marck wrote a great deal for his own
newspaper—The New Prussian Gazette
—and was often found at the office of
nights. He was having an excursion in
his favorite Pomerania when news came
of his appointment to Frankfurt. It was
a great, bold, personal office. The king
was rather taken aback at Bismarck's
rapid decision to go, and so was Man-
tenfelz, his minister.

He lighted a cigar before the presiding
deputy at Frankfurt, rose late, bluffed
uncivil superiors and rode horseback to
the neighboring petty courts. He influ-
enced the press. His title was ambas-
ador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's
house at Frankfurt and received the
visit of the prince of Prussia, subse-
quently his warrior king, who was a lit-
tle disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance
and youth—but 36. This prince became
thick with Bismarck soon and was god-
father to his son Bill, named for the
prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had
a thousand camellias in the flower beds
and dispensed fine hospitality. Every
ruler with a state in any degree German
kept a minister at Frankfurt. Bismarck
was social with them all and with artists,
authors and musicians. He also gave
parties to the servants to show the Pom-
eranian way. He received many crosses
and stars to put upon his breast, besides
the life-saving medal, and lent money
to needy Prussian travelers who had
gambled at the baths he was one day to
discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he
dictated his letters for three or four
hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he
went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to be-
lieve of his neighbor that he is full of
thoughts and plans if he would only
tell, and at the same time we none of us
know an atom more of what is going to
happen to Germany than of what year's
snow. Nobody, not even the most ma-
licious skeptic of a democrat, believes
what quackery and self importance there
are in this diplomatizing. Most of the let-
ters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mis-
pent youth:
"Would it might please God to fill this
vessel with his clear and strong wine, in
which formerly the champagne of 21
years foamed uselessly and left nothing
but leaching behind. Where now are
Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many
are buried with whom I then flirted,
drank and dined? How much is vener-
able to me now that I then ridiculed? I
cannot understand how a man who con-
siders his own nature, and yet knows
nothing of God and will know nothing,
can endure his existence from contempt
and weariness. I know not how I
could formerly support it. Were I to live,
as then, without God, without you, with-
out my children, I should not indeed
know whether I had not better abandon
life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be
made very strong—ready to jump into
Austria, which undervalued Prussia.
The war between France and Austria oc-
curred. Prussia did not pitch in, and
Bismarck in 1853 was recalled. He had
become well acquainted with old Metter-
nich. His life in Frankfurt made him
the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was
visited with fierce rheumatism and was
nursed by his wife at her native Rein-
feld, in the Baltic land. She was a strong
looking woman, of as much character as
himself—not handsome, but devoted.
She was a fine piano player, and he loved
her music. In 1860 they all went to St.
Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once
to study the Russian language with a
master. He was a schoolmaster to his
own children and attracted great atten-
tion as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured
at King William's coronation. There he
and his mother thought much of Bis-
marck.

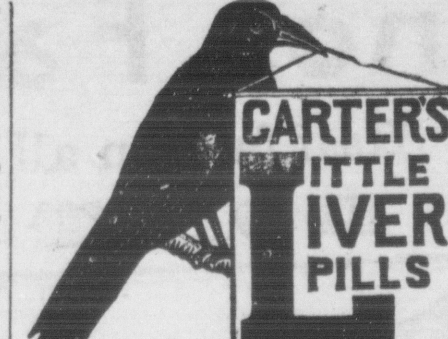
He was so disgusted in 1863 that he
said: "I wish that some intrigue would
necessitate another ministry, so that I
might honorably turn my back upon this
liver of ink. The restlessness of this ex-
istence is unbearable. I regard every
one as a benefactor who seeks to bring
about my fall."

The French populace was even then
clamoring for war.
Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general,
Bismarck rode into Berlin with the vic-
torious army. He wore a white uniform,
orange sash, yellow collar and helmet,
and was in such bodily pain he could
hardly keep the saddle. For a good
while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin
in July or August, 1866, and noted the
complete conquest of the Prussian re-
publicans and Liberals by Bismarck's
armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi,
whom I visited, gave up the competition
with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an
actor and said new, natural, offhand
things, but without much style. In
June, 1867, he was in Paris with his
king and soon after became chancellor
of the North German confederation. In
1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from
overwork. His horse next fell upon
him. He lived in those great years in a
1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows
in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine.
He bought estates near his wife's at
Varzin. By the great year in his far-

times of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheu-
matic, undetermined.
The 7th of May as he was walking
from the king's palace he heard two
shots fired behind him, and one of them



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He still longed for war with Austria,
saying to his wife: "On this earth there
is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery,
and whether this mass of flesh is to be
torn off by fever or a cartridge it must
fall at last. Fools and wise men as-
saults look very much like one another."
He was only 41 when so despondent and
cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg
transferred him to Paris as minister in
1862. It was already considered to make
him prime minister.

"I am more lonely in the midst of
great Paris than you, wife, are at Rein-
feld, and sit here like a rat in an empty
house, my only amusement to send away
the cook for cheating me in the ac-
counts."



WILLIAM IV. BISMARCK.
PRINCESS BISMARCK.

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman.
"My conscience, dear, reproves me for
seeing so much that is lovely without
you." He walked on the sands at Biar-
ritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in
eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of
war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin,
and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there
from the Pyrenees to be the head of the
government. He was called The Hot-
spur of the Junker party. Said the
democrats again: "Bismarck! That is
the coup d'etat!"

In the midst of his life of commotion
at Berlin he wrote to his wife:
"Such good black pudding I never ate,
and seldom such good liver. May your
slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8
o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health
and sound sleep—tremendous thirst.
How I love to be lazy and how I have to
work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character
now came fully out. He ruled without
law, but for the glory and ultimate se-
curity of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled,
"are not favorable to a good state consti-
tution. The great questions of the day
are not to be decided by speeches and ma-
jorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage
was extraordinary in Europe. He was
the Teumseh Sherman of that side of
the water, and the year was that of Vicks-
burg.

He had a budgetless government. He
went specially to Paris to take leave of
Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.
"Our relations to Austria," he declared
bluntly, "must unavoidably change for
the better or the worse." "That Bis-
marck drags us by the halter," said the
Viennese at the Danish war. Austria
went to Denmark to watch Prussia and
recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the
Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bis-
marck was there with King William.
The emperor at Vienna gave him the or-
der of St. Stephen and said: "Ah, if I
had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on
the newly reorganized army and the
needle gun. In 1868 Bismarck was made
a Prussian count. He had an intrigue
with a celebrated opera singer, it was
believed, and their pictures were photo-
graphed together like old Dumas and
Ada Menckes.

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said: "I wish that some intrigue would
necessitate another ministry, so that I
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He bought estates near his wife's at
Varzin. By the great year in his far-

times of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheu-
matic, undetermined.
The 7th of May as he was walking
from the king's palace he heard two
shots fired behind him, and one of them

grazed his side. He grappled the assas-
sin by the throat, who fired another shot
that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder.
Changing the revolver to the left hand,
the assassin fired again twice, one shot
burning his arm for an instant sick-
le, he handed the criminal over to the sol-
diers, and this person, a social democ-
rat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The
king and princes went to his house. He
was compelled for the first time in his
life to speak from his window. Austria
wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns
were moving. June 29 the news of vic-
tory arrived. All were singing Luther's
hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's
head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire
a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigs-
gratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire,
was the first to discover the crown prince
coming. "Those are not plow furrows,"
he cried, "they are marching lines." To
his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in
our demands and do not imagine that
we have captured the world, we shall
obtain a place worth the having. At
Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He
was 13 hours in the saddle without fod-
der. My bed was on the road with a car-
riage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from
pest in Hungary. He and the king stop-
ped in the castle of Nicolburg, where
Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He
was 51 years old and had been in politics
nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in
Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To
the French minister he said: "Friendship,
a lasting friendship, with France! They
will, I hope, represent the dualism of in-
tellect and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations
from the lower house, he closed the cham-
bers, saying the thing would rule himself.
Four sessions of parliament

Railroad Engineer

Testifies to Benefits Received From
Dr. Miles' Remedies.

OVERJOYED

Are the Porto Ricans to Meet
General Miles' Army
of Invasion.

MORE FLAGS WANTED

War Department Urged
to Send All It
Can Spare.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Spain's Reply Not Looked
For Immediately.

Fifteen Regiments Ordered to Reinforce
General Miles Under Command of Major
General Wade—General Miles
Thinks He Has Been Unjustly Criticized
In the Selection of Troops For the Camp-
aigns in Cuba and Porto Rico—Troops
at Chickamauga Again Have Their
Hopes Revived of Seeing the Front.
Battle Scared Texas Arrives In New
York—That Cuban Protest—Bombard-
ment of Nuevitas Reported.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Miles,
in command of the Porto Rican expedi-
tion has sent the following dispatch to
Secretary Alger, which is made public
by the war department:

"Your telegram received and an-
swered by letter. Volunteers are sur-
rendering themselves, with arms and
ammunition. Four-fifths of the people
are overjoyed at the arrival of the army.
Two thousand from one place have vol-
unteered to serve with it. They are
bringing in transportation, beef, cattle
and other needed supplies. The custom-
house has already yielded \$14,000. As
soon as all the troops are disembarked
they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that
can be spared to be given to the differ-
ent municipalities.

"I request that the question of the
tariff rate to be charged in the ports of
Porto Rico occupied by our forces be
submitted to the president for his ac-
tion, the previous existing tariff remain-
ing meanwhile in force.

"As to the government and military
occupation, I have already given in-
structions based upon the instructions
issued by the president in the case of
the Philippine Islands and similar to
those issued at Santiago de Cuba."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Spain's Answer Not Expected Until To-
morrow.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The persons
best informed as to the probabilities de-
clare that the answer of the Spanish
government to the terms of peace con-
tained by the government of the United
States is not expected before tomorrow.
This opinion is based upon a knowledge
of the time when the United States
communication was received in Madrid,
which was not until yesterday, the time
required to decipher it, the necessity
for an extended consideration of the

matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also
the necessity for carefully framing the
rejoinder. It is not meant by this state-
ment to question in any manner the full
plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon,
the French ambassador, in dealing with
the subject.

On the contrary they are in latitude
wider than those usually conferred in
such cases. But his position is some-
what similar to that of the president
himself, who is obliged to secure the
sanction of the United States senate to
any treaty of peace that he may pre-
pare, for the ambassador must submit
to the Madrid cabinet for its approval
any agreement that he may enter into.
But in the drafting of such an agree-
ment he was fully authorized to pro-
ceed in his discretion, and to guard
against any possibility of repudiation of
his action he was given the minutest
definition of the concessions that will
be made by the Spanish government on
every point that by any possibility could
be expected to arise in the course of the
negotiations.

Dealing Directly With Spain.

It was not known to our government
that M. Cambon had such powers when
he appeared Saturday afternoon at the
white house to receive the American
answer, but once the president was sat-
isfied that he was competent to deal in
an authorized manner with our govern-
ment, the production of his credentials
was hailed with satisfaction, as tending
to hasten the reaching of an agreement
without loss of time and in the most di-
rect manner, for technically the United
States is now treating with Spain with-
out the intervention of any third power.
It may be said also that M. Cambon is
proceeding with straightforwardness

toward his object, and that there is no
fear of devious diplomacy being intro-
duced into the negotiations.

The progress made in the negotiations
has given rise in some quarters to an ex-
pectation that hostilities are to be sus-
pended very soon. This will depend
entirely upon the attitude of the Span-
ish government and the nature of its
answer to our demands.

To Reinforce Miles.

As an earnest that our government
has not interrupted the execution of its
campaigns an order was issued from the
war department yesterday for the dis-
patch of an entire army division to re-
inforce General Miles and Brooke in
Porto Rico. This will be known as the
provisional division and will be com-
manded by Major General Wade, at
present in command at Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn
over that command to Major General
Breckinridge, inspector general of the
army, and to report to Secretary Alger
in Washington for instructions before
departing for Porto Rico, bringing with
him his adjutant general and his aides.
The provisional division will consist of
15 full regiments and General Wade
will select them, not from the troops
under his command alone, but with par-
ticular reference to an equitable rep-
resentation in the Porto Rican campaign
of all of the states in the Union.

Unjust Criticism.

Secretary Alger feels that his depart-
ment has been subjected to some unjust
criticism upon the selection of troops
for active service and pronounces as
without foundation the allegation that
politics have dictated the assignments.
In the case of the Fifth Illinois volun-
teer regiment, which was withdrawn
from the Porto Rican expedition in favor
of the Indiana regiment, it has been al-
ready explained by authority that the
change was made in recognition of the
justice of the complaint that Illinois
already had two regiments in active ser-
vice while Indiana had not one. Even
in that case, however, Secretary Alger
did not make the selection of the reg-
iment to be held back, he simply in-
structed the general commanding the
expedition to select one Illinois reg-
iment for detention without designat-
ing it.

SURPRISE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

General J. F. Wade and Staff Ordered to
Washington.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 1.—A genu-
ine surprise was sprung at Camp Thomas
last evening. Instead of further troops
being ordered out, as might have been
expected, Major General James F.
Wade, commanding the army at Camp
Thomas, was ordered to report forth-
with to the secretary of war at Wash-
ington.

In compliance with the order, General
Wade and his staff proceeded immedi-
ately to Chattanooga and left last night
for Washington.

There was no inking at Camp Thomas
as to the purpose of the order, but it was
pretty generally interpreted to mean
something like what the press reports
from Washington later outlined, and for
this reason the order had the effect
to arouse new hopes among the troops,
and especially among those of the Third
corps, who had about come to think
they would not be called for in the pres-
ent war. General Wade and staff will
reach Washington sometime this after-
noon.

Brigadier General Royal T. Frank,

U. S. V., commanding the First division
of the Third corps, assumed com-
mand at Camp Thomas, which position
he will hold until General Wade re-
turns.

BATTLE SCARRED TEXAS

Arrives From Cuba at Brooklyn Navy-
yard For an Overhauling.

New York, Aug. 1.—Back from the
coast of Cuba, battle scarred and pow-
der-stained and punctured in spots, with
her formidable guns bristling in the
sunlight and her officers and crew laugh-
ing and cheering like schoolboys on a
holiday trip, the United States battle-



ship Texas, Captain J. W. Philip in
command, steamed slowly up the lower
bay from Sandy Hook yesterday on her
way to the Brooklyn navyyard. For a
brief period she remained at anchor off
Tompkinsville, Staten Island, to receive
the mail and dispatches, and as soon as
these were got on board the vessel pro-
ceeded slowly to her destination amid
salvos of greeting from the thousands of
people who crowded the decks of the
outward bound excursion boats.

AID INDISPENSABLE.

To Resist American Attack Says the
Governor of Manila.

Madrid, Aug. 1.—The governor gen-
eral of Manila telegraphs that aid is in-
dispensable to resist the imminent at-
tack of the American forces under Gen-
eral Merritt.

The foreign warships in the bay, the
dispatch says, answered the salute in
honor of the queen's saint day, and the
American vessels displayed the Ameri-
can flag.

Advices from Havana confirm the re-
port that General Garcia has relin-
quished his command and gone to Cana-
guri.

Inspecting Camp Sites.

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 1.—Colonel
Moore, Major Heislend and Dr. Smart,
government commissioners, accom-
panied by a party of Pennsylvania rail-
road officials, yesterday inspected the
recent camp grounds of the Pennsylv-
ania volunteers with a view of locating
a permanent camp. The commissioners
have visited a number of localities
which have been suggested as suitable
places for the camp of the soldiers now
at Camp Alger. The latter, it is said,
is considered unfit for camping purposes
on account of typhoid fever prevailing
there. A place near Middletown, Pa.,
was inspected later.

CUBAN PROTEST.

How It Is Viewed by an Havana Paper,
Cubans Must Be Crazy.

Havana, Aug. 1.—La Lucha, speaking
of the protest of the Cubans which
Senor Castillo is said to be bringing to
President McKinley against Spaniards
being allowed to administer the laws at
Santiago under the supervision of the
American generals says: "One must be
crazy to believe that a regular army,
sent by one country to another to aid
a revolution against a government legiti-
mately constituted is to be a mere auxil-
iary to a force of 8,000 or 10,000 armed
citizens who are not recognized by the
country that sends its aid even as sim-
ple regular war elements, and which
has been denied as many times as it has
asked to be recognized as a belligerent.
The United States has always declared
that the Cuban rebels had a right to
ask their independence, but it is of no
use to think that a powerful and strong
country which decides to dispute with
its sea and land forces the sovereignty
and possession of territory of another
country to which the territory by prop-
er right belongs, would come to Cuba to
subordinate its army and general to the
chief of irregular forces without mili-
tary organization."

NUEVITAS, CUBA.

Report That the Town Has Been Bom-
barded by Americans.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 1.—Reports
have reached here that Nuevitas, on the
north coast of the province of Puerto
Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by
the ships of the blockading squadron,
evacuated by the Spanish and subse-
quently burned. No details are known
and the only information of the affair
was that given to Captain Maynard of
the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant
Colonel Rojas of the insurgent forces at
Gibara. Colonel Rojas himself has the
news at second hand, although he car-
ried private dispatches from General
Garcia which were delivered to the
commander of the Nashville.

The only American ships known to
have been in the vicinity of Nuevitas
lately are the Prairie and Edgord. The
latter captured three Spanish vessels
coming out of the Nuevitas harbor and
took them to Dry Tortugas.

Terms Regarded as Hard.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid corre-
spondent of The Times says: "The con-
flicting accounts of the American peace
terms and a suspicion that the Wash-
ington government was temporizing in
order to confront Spain with the occu-
pation of Porto Rico, and the capitula-
tion of Manila originally caused irrita-
tion and provoked strong language, but
it is now seen that the suspicion was
unfounded. The terms, however, are
regarded as very hard, and the annex-
ation of Porto Rico and the repudiation
of the colonial debt is characterized as
flagrantly unjust."

Military Society of Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 1.—Many
officers from the American regiments
outside the village have held a meeting
at the palace for a preliminary discus-
sion of a proposal to found what would
be known as "The Military Society of
Santiago," the members to be officers in
the recent campaign. A committee of
five, including Generals Livston, Kent
and Laddow, was appointed, with in-
structions to report at the next meeting,
which has been fixed for Aug. 7.

MILES IN PORTO RICO

Welcomed by the Populace
at Yauco With an
Address.

AMERICAN FLAG CHEERED

When Hauled Up Over
the Palace by Major
Webb Hayes.

WAITING FOR TROOPS

Miles Hears of the Peace News, but Says
He Will Push on and Take San Juan.

Spanish Volunteers Deserting and Sur-
rendering to Americans—Natives' De-
sire For Revenge Is Checked by Gen-
eral Wilson When They Began Loot-
ing Spanish Residences—Political Pris-
oners Released.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 30.—
(delayed in transmission)—Without see-
ing or hearing anything of the enemy
the advance guard of General Henry's
division, which landed at Guanica on
Tuesday, arrived here yesterday, taking
enroute the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa,
Sabana Grande and Ponnalas. Attempts
by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and
otherwise destroy the railroad between
Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat
cars being burned. Our troops have
fired up the locomotives and are now
operating the road from end to end,
carrying supplies, messages and men.

At Yauco the Americans were wel-
comed in an address made by the Al-
calde and a public proclamation was
issued, dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United
States of America, July 27."

Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio,
son of former President Hayes, hauled
up the flag on the palace amid cheers
from the populace.

The people seemed really glad that
the Americans were here, but they fear
an uprising of the natives in the in-
terior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill
and destroy property in revenge for
many years of Spanish misrule.

General Henry has made a report to
this effect to General Miles and advises
that a guard be left to protect the cap-
tured cities. The empty transports have
left for Tampa.

General Miles is in constant commu-
nication with all his forces and is keep-
ing the artillery steadily in advance. By
tonight he will have the entire army en-
camped along the military road to San
Juan, but he does not say when he will
put them in motion. He is acting
throughout, however, with a prompt-
ness which indicates quick action all
along the line as soon as the transports
containing the remaining troops arrive.

Miles Receives Peace News.

The news that Spain had consented
to sue for peace was received here in a
press dispatch and was at once taken to
General Miles. The general wrinkled
his grave brow when he read it and said
he did not know what effect it would
have on his expedition, but he purposed
to push on ahead and take San Juan
pending orders from the president.

The press dispatch carried the in-
formation out to the fleet and there was
a celebration at the first indication of
weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the
transports in Guanica, the general
health of the army continues excellent
and there has been no trace of yellow
fever thus far.

General Miles will retain his head-
quarters at the custom house at the port
of Ponce, while General Wilson will be
in immediate command of the troops in
the city. Captain Allison has been ap-
pointed provost marshal and with the
aid of the local constabulary has pre-
served excellent order, although almost
the entire population of the city re-
mained in the streets celebrating the ar-
rival of their American liberators until
long after midnight.

General Jose Garcia, who is in com-
mand of the Spanish regulars—not be-
lieved to number more than 500—was
deserted by most of the Spanish volun-
teers in his command and they came
straggling back to the city. They im-
mediately presented themselves to the
provost marshal and surrendered their
arms.

Hunting Down Spaniards.

The appearance of the volunteers
aroused in the breast of the natives who
had suffered at their hands in the past,
and especially the political prisoners,
who were released when we took the
city, a desire for revenge, and they be-
gan to ferret out all the Spaniards in
the city who had ever been in the vol-
unteer service and dragged them to the
plaza.

Bloodhounds could not have been
more savage. Most of the Spaniards in
hiding, upon being discovered, were
hauled in triumph in hoisting, jeering
mobs to General Wilson's headquarters
or to the provost marshal's office in the
municipal building. Some of the na-
tives even began looting the residences
of the Spaniards. They mistook liberty

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for license and were crazed with a thirst
for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon taught
them that revenge could not be wreaked
under the protection of our flag and
promptly ordered that the arrest of
Spanish suspects should cease. Such
volunteers as presented themselves were,
however, received and released after
their names had been taken. They will
be formally paroled. Many of them had
been forced into the service of Spain to
escape persecution.

Business in the city has enjoyed a
great boom since the arrival of the
Americans.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Death of the Aged Statesman at Fred-
richshue Saturday Night.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Bismarck, the
great German statesman, died Saturday
night at 11 o'clock at Friedrichshue.

The whole family were assembled at
the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schwinger, Dr. Chrysander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schwinger declared quiet-
ly and simply that the prince was dead.
Dr. Schwinger telegraphed the news to
Emperor William in Norway.

The prince lies as he used to sleep, in
an easy position, with his head slightly
inclined to the left. The expression on
his face is mild and peaceful. It is re-
marked that his head remained warm
for an unusually long time.

In accordance with Prince Bismarck's
wish he will be buried upon the hill op-
posite the castle in the vicinity of
Hirschgrube.

Several papers yesterday morning
published special articles with mourn-
ing borders, expressing in feeling terms
the national sorrow and dwelling on
the brilliant and immortal services of
the prince to the fatherland, his heroic
greatness and his truly German char-
acter.

CHARGE OF MURDER

Thomas Williams Bound Over at Lexing-
ton.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1.—Thomas
Williams was tried Saturday afternoon
for the murder of Robert Watson, a
private in the Fourth Kentucky reg-
iment, who died on Thursday as the re-
sult of the wound inflicted by Williams'
revolver Tuesday night. Williams was
held on \$500 bond to answer at the Sep-
tember term of court. D. W. Goode
became his bondsman and Williams
went to his home at Harrodsburg.

The testimony points to self defense.
Many thought he should have been ac-
quitted. Commonwealth Attorney
Allen in his speech admitted that the
defense had proved that Watson had
used the vilest language to Williams,
and that there could be no doubt about
his persistent annoyance of Williams in
trying to induce a fight, but that the
pivotal point was whether or not at the
time Williams shot, Watson had laid
hands on him. He contended that at
least eight witnesses proved that he did
not.

Exempt From Taxes.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1.—The coun-
cil has passed an ordinance and the
mayor has signed it, exempting manu-
facturers that locate in this city from
taxes for five years.

BASEBALL.

Standing of the Clubs.

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis.	26	31	.458
Kansas City.	24	36	.400
St. Paul.	23	37	.383
Pittsburgh.	22	38	.366
St. Louis.	21	39	.350
Minneapolis.	20	40	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati.	22	28	.438
Boston.	21	29	.420
Cleveland.	20	30	.400
Baltimore.	19	31	.383
Chicago.	18	32	.366
New York.	17	33	.350

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
Louisville.	1	3	1
New York.	1	3	1
Chicago.	1	3	1
Washington.	1	3	1
Cincinnati.	1	3	1
Brooklyn.	1	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
Minneapolis.	1	3	1
Indianapolis.	1	3	1
Kansas City.	1	3	1
St. Paul.	1	3	1
Milwaukee.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Kansas City.	1	3	1
Detroit.	1	3	1
St. Paul.	1	3	1
Milwaukee.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Kansas City.	1	3	1
Detroit.	1	3	1
St. Paul.	1	3	1
Milwaukee.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Kansas City.	1	3	1
Detroit.	1	3	1
St. Paul.	1	3	1
Milwaukee.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	P.	R.	E.
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Kansas City.	1	3	1
Detroit.	1	3	1
St. Paul.	1	3	1
Milwaukee.	1	3	1
St. Joseph.	1	3	1
Columbus.	1	3	1

1898 AUGUST, 1898						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Sale of the Philippines Urged.

London, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch
from Madrid says: "Some of the lead-
ing members of the conservative party
question the utility of preserving the
Philippines, because of the enormous
expense that a suppression of the insur-
rection would entail. El Nacional urges
their sale."

Typhoid Fever at Camp Alger.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Twenty-two
more cases of typhoid fever were re-
moved to the post hospital at Fort Myer
yesterday for treatment and 30 patients
received at the First division hospital,
classed as suspects in Saturday's report,
with the disease which is attacking the
troops at Camp Alger.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Ten Young Ladies Injured By the Over-
turning of a Tally-ho.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Ten young ladies
were seriously injured yesterday by the
overturning of a tally-ho at the foot of
the Ogden avenue viaduct. Fifteen
persons were riding in the vehicle bound
for a day's outing at Riverside. While
crossing the viaduct at Ogden avenue
the horses became unmanageable and
rushed down the steep incline, bringing
up against the curbing. The bus was
smashed to pieces but those on it mirac-
ulously escaped fatal injuries.

Soldiers' Reunion at Ladoga.

Ladoga, Ind., Aug. 1.—Great prepa-
rations are being made for the soldiers'
reunion, to be held here Aug. 10 and 11.
Admiral George Brown, Chaplain D.
R. Lucas, Department

Remember the name
when you buy
again
BattleAx
PLUG

Daily Republican.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION CALL.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District and all those who wish to affiliate with us will meet in delegate convention in Seymour, Thursday, August 18th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating one Representative in Congress. The basis of representation will be one delegate vote for every 100 votes, and fractional vote of over 50 cast for H. G. Thayer, for Elector at 1896 election. Following are the number of votes each county is entitled to:

Bartholomew.....	33
Jefferson.....	36
Brown.....	7
Jennings.....	20
Dearborn.....	2
Ohio.....	7
Decatur.....	28
Ripley.....	27
Jackson.....	27
Switzerland.....	16
Total.....	228

Done by the order of District Committee.

Thos. McNair, Chairman.

Republican Township Convention.

The republicans of Jackson county will meet in mass conventions in the several townships of the county on Saturday August 13, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternate delegates to the congressional convention to be held at Seymour on Thursday, August 18, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Fourth congressional district. In that convention Jackson county is entitled to 27 votes, apportioned among the townships as follows:

Jackson and Washington.....	10
Redding.....	1
Vernon.....	3
Hamilton.....	2
Brownstown.....	3
Grassyfork.....	1
Driftwood.....	2
Carr.....	2
Owen.....	2
Saltercreek.....	2

The following meeting places are designated for the several townships:

Jackson and Washington.....	Seymour
Redding.....	Rockford
Vernon.....	Crothersville
Hamilton.....	Cortland
Brownstown.....	Brownstown
Grassyfork.....	Tampico
Driftwood.....	Vallonia
Carr.....	Medora
Owen.....	Kurtz
Saltercreek.....	Houston

The secretary of each meeting will please report promptly names of delegates and alternates to the secretary of the county committee.

Respectfully,
D. H. WATERS, Chairman
E. A. REMY, Secretary.

Republican State Convention.

The Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Tomlinson Hall in Indianapolis on Wednesday and Thursday, August 3d and 4th, 1898. The convention will be composed of 616 delegates, and promises to be one of the most interesting and enthusiastic conventions ever held in the State.

RAILROAD RATES.

Arrangements have been made with all railroads in Indiana for a special rate of one fare for the round trip to Indianapolis from all parts of the state on sale Aug. 2 and 3d good returning including Aug 5th.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Things are always done in a hurry in this country. If peace is declared in a few days, it will be another illustration of this fact.

The president will certainly appreciate a treaty of peace. It would mean for him a rest for the long and exceedingly heavy strain that has been upon him ever since he assumed the office.

The republican convention at Indianapolis this week will be of more than usual interest if the preceding week can be taken as an indication. The candidates and their friends are already in the city and the delegates will begin to arrive today.

On all sides there is nothing but praise for our troops, both regulars and volunteers. They have shown the same self sacrificing spirit, the same devotion to their duty, the same heroic action under the fire of the enemy that has always been shown by American soldiers in every war in which this country has been engaged. No country on the face of the globe has so intelligent an army and one in which the personal element counts for so much as has the United States. European armies are great fighting machines, but they are lacking in that greater quality, the personal equation which is so marked a factor in our army. Our volunteers are many of them just as capable of commanding a regiment or a brigade as are the officers who are over them and in an emergency such as is liable to come to every army they know what ought to be done without waiting for officers' commands.

The death of Bismarck closes the career of the greatest statesman of modern Germany. His was the iron hand that had more than any other one to do with the consolidation of the German states into one strong imperial power. He has been closely identified with the history of Europe from the time he entered active politics half a century ago until his retirement from premiership a few years ago. In his early life he was the contemporary of Cavour and Metternich; and later he made history with Thiers, Gortchakof, Disraeli and Gladstone. As a statesman he was second only to the great English Commoner. The Inter Ocean of yesterday says of his work and methods:

"He built the German empire. He found the house of Hohenzollern weak and left it on a foundation of adamant. When he came Prussia was weak. He left it the keystone of Europe. He built a mighty empire out of unhewn fragments. He fortified it against attack by the closest alliance of which history has record. He enriched it commercially. He gave it colonies and dotted all the seas on earth with its ships. To accomplish his purpose he humbled kings and dethroned princes obliterated parties, annihilated statesmen, and crushed rivals. Not in wantonness, but with purpose, he strewed his pathway with ruins of men and nations, for from those ruins he raised that splendid structure, the German empire of today. No other statesman in history cut his way so keenly, so unflinching, so successfully to his goal, or stopped short, with such wonderful self restraint, when that goal was won. Though the diplomatic dictator of Europe, a natural soldier, and a tempestuous fighter, he never raised his hand except to command peace once he had accomplished his purpose and united Germany."

Postoffice Receipts.

Postmaster Wilhelm reports the receipts of the Seymour postoffice for the month of July just closed at \$1042.60. For the same month last year the receipts were \$814.64, showing an increase this year over last of \$227.96.

About one month ago my child which is fifteen months old had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

FROM KEY WEST.

An Interesting Letter from A Recent Employee of the Republican.

Sunday morning an interesting letter was received by Will H. Noeiker from Voss Cox who was recently employed in this office. Voss with Roy Huffman, also of Seymour, went to Louisville about 15 days ago and joined the regular army, heavy artillery. They were assigned to Battery B, 1st artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla. In the letter from which we take the following extracts he relates some of their experiences:

"We left Louisville at 8 p. m. on Wednesday July 20, and reached Tampa about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. There we laid over for an hour and a half and then went via Port Tampa to a steamer for Key West where we arrived after an eighteen hours' trip on Friday evening about 8 o'clock. The Gulf was smooth and we did not suffer at all from seasickness, but were very tired from such a long trip.

"On Sunday, Huffman and I drew our clothing of which Uncle Sam supplies a liberal amount. We received one forage cap, one fatigue hat, one helmet, four suits of white duck, four suits of summer underwear, six pairs of stockings, six pairs of white gloves, one pair of leggings and a blue uniform. We will draw our shoes some time next week.

"The only objection I have to this place is the mosquitoes. They would pick a man up and carry him off if he did not watch himself. We are within a square of the ocean and it is not very hot as we get the sea breeze. We were placed in the awkward squad Monday and will drill with it the rest of the week. Then we will be given a gun and be taught the gun drill. We will then be ready to be soldiers for good. There are all kinds of fellows here. Some of them are as nice as you will find anywhere, but some of them would steal the hair off your head if they had a chance.

"When I was in town Saturday night, I was talking with some of the wounded men of the 'Rough Riders'. The one I was talking to fired the first shot in the first days' battle. He was out as an advance guard, and was going forward not suspecting anything. All at once he saw a Spaniard peeping out of the underbrush, and he fired at him and killed him. But no sooner had he fired than he received seven Spanish bullets in different parts of his body. The 'Rough Riders' have all kinds of praise for Roosevelt. They say he does not stand at the rear and tell them to go ahead, but he gets in front and says: 'Come on, boys, let's go after them.' The fellow I was talking to said he was standing within four feet of Hamilton Fish when he was killed.

Write as soon as you can as it takes eight days for a letter from home to reach us here. My address is Battery B, 1st Artillery, Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla."

Low Rate Excursion

Via the B. & O. S. W. Ry. "Royal Blue Line" August 5th, 1898, to the Mountain Chataqua, Mountain Lake Park Maryland. The most superb and sensible summer resort in America. On the crest of the Alleghenies, 28,000 feet above sea level. High in the mountains, equally high in its aims. Recreation and profit happily combined. \$6.75 round trip, good going August 5th, good returning to and including August 5th, 1898. For detailed information, consult ticket agents B. & O. S. W. Ry., or address

O. P. McCARTY, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Excursion to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania Lines

Aug. 2d and 3d account republican state convention low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania lines; return coupons good Friday August 5th, inclusive.

Give the Children a Drink

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about as much as coffee. 15c and 25c.

Indian Springs

Is a pleasant place to spend the heated season and without an equal for tired worn out people to recuperate.

Special Sale
Of Men's Nobby Suits, Tailor Made and Trimmed right up to the height of fashion at prices that defy competition. When you get a good thing push it along. Here are a few of our many good things: Men's nobby suits, satin and silk lined, right up to date, worth \$11 to \$13.50 go at \$8.98 and \$10.98. Men's nobby suits, tailor made and trimmed, worth \$10.50 to \$11.50 go at \$6.98 and \$7.98. Extra Big Values in Men's two collars at 44c. Special Bargains in Men's Pants at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. 250 pair of Men's Pants made to sell for \$1.75 and \$2.00. We go at this sale at \$1.00 a pair. See our Men's Working Pants at 38c a pair. Percale shirts with

Special Bargains in Ladies' and Gent's Shoes and Slippers at the
No. 14 S. Chestnut St.

PERSONAL.

Joe Ackerman spent Sunday at Columbus.

Jerry Anderson went Sunday to Indianapolis.

Miss Ella Gaunt, of Vernon, was in the city yesterday.

Dol Kennard went Sunday to Indianapolis to see friends.

Mrs. Ben Young went Sunday to Aurora to visit her mother.

E. M. Young, of Crothersville, spent Sunday with his family here.

Edwin Blick and family were at Indianapolis Sunday visiting friends.

Fred Hows, of Indianapolis, was the guest of Miss Maggie Whitaker Sunday.

L. Foist, of Franklin, was here Saturday and went to Reddington his former home.

Miss Sadie Carter returned to Reddington township today from a visit to the west.

Henry Steltenpohl, of Sauers, is growing weaker with infirmity. He is eighty-two years old.

Mrs. Sarah Congdon is home from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Six, at Gwynville.

Miss C. J. Leidorf came home from Dayton, O. Her visit was pleasant throughout.

W. R. Stewart who is superintending the brick streets at Bedford, spent Sunday here with his family.

Mrs. Clyde Hawkins returned Sunday to Parkersburg, W. Va. She was accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Harsh.

Mrs. B. F. Johnson, who has visited her father, Edwin Blish and family returned Sunday to Wabash.

Miss Lena Willman came home Sunday night from a pleasant weeks' visit to Louisville friends and relatives.

Miss Anna Hancock, Kittie Marshall and Grace McCowick are home from a pleasant time spent at Brownstown.

Albert Teckemeyer and wife drove to Haw Patch Sunday morning to spend the day with her uncle, Braxton Newby.

Miss Mame Garvey, who resides in the family of Joseph Childs, came home last evening from a visit to Brownstown friends.

Frank Chandler and wife, who are visiting J. A. Forsythe and family, went last evening to North Vernon to see friends.

Mrs. William T. Wilson, of Vallonia, went Saturday night to Jeffersonville to visit her father-in-law, Benton Wilson and family.

Misses Emma Chapman and Minnie Campbell, of Jefferson county, after a nice time in the city with friends returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Jerrell, who waited on her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Jerrell, for the past six weeks, returned Sunday to Indianapolis.

Mrs. R. S. Peacock, of Quincy, Ill., came here Saturday evening to spend the summer with her son, C. B. Peacock and family of Indianapolis avenue.

Miss D. Heitsch, of Indianapolis, and Miss Minnie Hall, of Moores Hill, who have been entertained by Mrs. Frank Bush, returned home this forenoon.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions. Positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by W. F. Peter.

Prosperous People. South Dakota Farmers are out of Debt.

They will be lending money to eastern farmers within a year. Don't stop to sell your old worn out farm. Let the mortgage take it. Go to South Dakota and buy a rich black loam prairie farm for cash or on crop payment plan. No hills, no stones, no stumps. Good schools, good churches good water, fine climate, and the best people on earth for neighbors.

For railway rates and information regarding lands along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway write to H. F. Hunter, Immigration agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Geo. H. Heaford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Remember the name

when you buy

again

BattleAx
PLUG

While the War Lasts,

All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease powder. It cures aching, tired sore, swollen feet and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent free. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

North Vernon Fair.

The North Vernon Fair, August 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1898, promises to suppress all former years in every respect. The early maturity of crops insures a fine display of the fruits of agriculture, and the exhibits in all lines will be exceedingly large. The racing will be superb, as sufficient inducement in increased purses and low entrance fees is offered to bring the best and most horses to this renowned track. Amusement of all kinds will be there in profusion. Reduced rates on all railroads.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease powder for feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Excursion Rates via Southern Indiana Ry.

Account National Meet, League of American Wheelmen, Indianapolis, August 9-13, 1898, one fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold August 8th and 9th, returning to August 13th, inclusive.

Account G. A. R. Reunion, Elmore, Ind., August 10, 11 and 12 one fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold August 10, 11 and 12, good returning to August 13, inclusive.

Account Grand Encampment Knights of Pythias, August 22 to 29, Supreme Grand Lodge, August 30 to September 10, 1898, Indianapolis. Two cents per mile, one way distance for round trip. Tickets sold on August 20, 21 and 22, good returning August 23 to 30, inclusive. By special arrangement the return limit may be extended to and including September 10, 1898.

H. H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A., Bedford, Ind.

Sea Shore Excursions

To Ocean City, Md., Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City Sea Isle, N. Y., via B. & O. S. W. July 19, and Aug. 9, \$15 round trip to either of those points. Tickets good returning 11 days from date of sale. Tickets will be good for stop over at Philadelphia on going trip and Washington City on return trip within final limit of ticket.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold by C. W. Milhous.

Bargains for Music Lovers.

To locate best advertising mediums we offer through well known papers, the very "Latest Popular and Patriotic Music" at less than wholesale rates. "The Royal Blue Two Step," latest popular march, and "Dewey's Victory," greatest battle song written, both 50c pieces, sent to any address on receipt of 25c. Mention this paper, and mark envelope "Music." O. P. McCARTY, Gen'l Pass. Agt. B. & O. S. W. Ry. Cincinnati.

Beautiful Indian Springs Now Open for the Season.

Low rates from all points and Excursions every Sunday over the Southern Indiana railway. See ticket agent for rates, time tables and other information.

Don't Forget

Excursions every Sunday to all points on Southern Indiana railway, including beautiful Indian Springs.

CASTORIA.
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Remember the name

when you buy

again

BattleAx
PLUG

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Passing of Which Causes Arrest of Lon White.

THREE CARD MONTE MEN

Fleece a Farmer Out of \$4,000—Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented a Steam Engine—Killed by Shuffling. Holds on to His Police Powers—Head Blown Off.

Linton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Counterfeit bills of \$5 and \$10 have been passed here lately and the local authorities were unable to locate the counterfeiters. Deputy United States Marshal McCrea of Terre Haute came here and arrested Lon White of Marco as the man. He is held here in jail awaiting trial.

THREE CARD MONTE.

Farmer Who Thought That He Could Beat the Game.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 1.—Two confidence men who were looking for farm property victimized Henry A. Stoner, one of Porter county's wealthiest farmers, out of \$4,000 Saturday afternoon by the 3-card monte game. Stoner, on finding that he had been swindled, gave chase and overhauled the robbers. They gave him back a tin box filled with gold and greenbacks and then fled. He counted the contents and found it amounted to \$2,300. Officers and farmers are riding the country over, but the men are still at liberty. Stoner brought the money in last night, and it is said to be counterfeit.

YOUNG INVENTOR.

Twelve-Year-Old Hoosier Who Has Invented an Engine.

Hagerstown, Ind., Aug. 1.—Villa Shultz, 12 years old, who resides near here, has invented and made without any outside assistance a steam engine of original and unique design. Charles N. Teeter, an inventor and mechanical expert, pronounced the machine a marvel of ingenuity and predicts that the original ideas contained in the construction of the engine will be widely adopted in the future. The boy has always manifested a natural bent for mechanics.

STOLTZ MURDER.

Muncie Police Believe They Have a Strong Clue to the Guilty Party.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Torn and mutilated bills found yesterday afternoon by a small boy under a culvert in this city were put together and made out to be \$5 and \$2 bills. As they were marked the same as money taken from the Stoltz residence when Mrs. Stoltz was murdered at Portland, the police believe they have a strong clue to the guilty party. The culvert is near the paper-mill in which Samuel H. Marshall, one of the suspects now in jail, worked previous to and after the murder. Portland authorities have been notified.

Holds on to His Police Powers.

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 1.—Marshal James Parson, who was turned out of office by the establishment of the metropolitan police system, refuses to give up his police powers and is preparing to bring suit to collect his salary to the end of his term and to test the constitutionality of the law. He holds that he is entitled to serve out the term for which he was elected, and that the office cannot be abolished until he has done so. He is under bond to discharge the duties of marshal until his term expires in September.

Plate Glass Industry.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 1.—Thomas F. Hart and A. K. Smith, local window-glass manufacturers, have returned from the meeting at Put-in-Bay and say that the war has made a slump in the window-glass market because of the decrease in building on the New England coast and throughout the south, and the time of starting the factories for next year's work.

Died of a Low Grade Fever.

Wabash, Ind., Aug. 1.—The body of Macy Overly was buried yesterday with military honors. The young man enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and was sent to Chickamauga and from thence to Tampa, Fla. While there he was attacked with a low grade fever and sent to Fort Thomas, Ky. He died on the way. His body arrived here Saturday.

Killed by Shuffling.

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—Edward McCloskey, an employee in the Louisville and St. Louis shops, was fatally injured while oiling a shaft Saturday afternoon. His shirt caught in a bolt on a rapidly revolving pulley, and he was whirled around the shaft at great speed. Both legs were beaten off by striking the timbers. He was 21 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. Sarah Deem.

Knightstown, Ind., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Sarah J. Deem, aged 47, wife of T. B. Deem of this city, died at her home Saturday of consumption. She leaves a husband and three children. She returned a short time since from New Mexico, whither she had gone in search of health.

Head Blown Off.

Princeton, Ind., Aug. 1.—John Geeser, a miner employed in the Maple Coal company's mines, was killed Saturday afternoon by the premature explosion of powder he was using in blasting. Geeser's head was blown almost from his body.

Remember the name

when you buy

again

BattleAx
PLUG

THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Pres.

STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31, 1897. According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

INCOME.

Received for Premiums.....\$42,000,201.90
From all other Sources.....11,409,406.24
\$53,409,608.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death.....\$13,279,630.69
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.....12,712,434.78
For all other accounts.....10,182,005.57
\$36,174,069.04

ASSETS.

United States Bonds and other Securities.....\$132,017,347.45
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....99,453,927.31
Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....12,860,306.00
Real Estate.....21,618,454.58
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....11,705,193.82
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.....6,341,400.20
\$284,766,457.86

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities.....218,378,243.07
Surplus.....\$35,500,194.52

Insurance and Annuities in force \$200,634,406.63

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President.
FREDERICK CROMWELL, Treasurer.
EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary

Local agents wanted. Address: ALEX. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Agent, Evansville, Ind.

Cheap Rates via B. & O. S. W. Ry.

North Vernon Fair Aug 1 to 5' 1898 one fare for the round trip via B. & O. S. W. Ry.

Osgood Fair Aug 1 to 5, 1898 one fare for the round trip via B. & O. S. W. Ry.

Saratoga, N. Y. Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church, Aug. 3 to 8. For this occasion tickets will be sold Aug. 1 and 3, at low rates for the round trip. Return limit Aug. 31.

Rock Island, Ill. Union Veteran Union, Aug. 9 to 14. Tickets will be sold Aug. 7 and 8 at low rate for round trip.

Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Trans-Mississippi International Exposition, June 1 to November 1. Tickets will be sold to the above points June 1 to October 15, inclusive, at a very low rate for the round trip.

Chautauquameeting Aug. 4th to 26th. Ticket will be sold Aug. 2nd to 21st good returning until Aug. 31, 1898.

Home seekers rates to the east, west north and south July 19, Aug. 2, 16, September 6-20, October 4, 18, '98. Good returning 11 days from date of sale. One fare for the round trip plus \$2.00.

On Sunday only:

To stations on this line within a radius of 200 miles the rate will be one fare for the round trip good going and returning on Sunday only.

For particular information please apply to nearest ticket agent B. & O. S. W. Ry., or address

BETTER
THAN
EVER.

North Vernon Fair, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, '98. NEW

Best Fair in Southern Indiana. Half fare on all Railroads. Better Purses, Finer Displays and Exciting Races.

DON'T FAIL TO GO!

Remember the name
when you buy
again

**Battle-Ax
PLUG**

The Daily Street Fair!

The Peter Drug House

Entertains All City People,
their Neighbors and their
Friends with a

Continuous Day and Evening
Performance.

THE BEST SODA,
THE PUREST DRUGS,
THE TAKING SPECIALTIES

Our medicines are selected with
skill and care, and all pre-
scriptions are compounded
with accuracy and by precise
methods.

WE GIVE THE LARGEST PREMIUM

That is offered at the Big Free
Street Fair. Come in, and we
will tell you all the particulars.

W. F. PETER,
THE DRUGGIST.

V. E. GERRISH,
DENTIST.

Utilized Air for painless extraction
teeth. 24 July

THE QUAKER
Bath Cabinet

Is worth \$100 to
any and every family.
See it! Learn all
about it! Try it! Buy
it! and be convinced!

L. S. Sweany,
Authorized resident agent,
215 S. Third, Seymour, Ind.
Mail orders solicited.

Dr. J. H. Den Pharmacy,

Formerly
THE CITY DRUG STORE.

MEMBER

We promptly and care-
fully fill all physicians pre-
scriptions.

We also carry a full line of
Pure Drugs, Toilet Articles
and Medical Soaps. Choice
Cigars and Tobacco.

WILL H. BEAR, Proprietor.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—For Indiana—
generally fair tonight and Tuesday
for southeast portion.

GARRIOTT.

Clearance sale of shoes at Ross.

Choice peaches, plums, pears, lemons,
a cheese, Hancock's.

The Foster band will furnish music
for the Commiskey picnic August 6th.

The township trustees make their
report with the county treasurer.

The church festival at Uniontown last
Friday night was a great success.
Music was furnished by the Foster
band.

The attendance at the county insti-
tute today is not very large on account
of bad weather. The instructors
are present.

Soldiers and widows of soldiers
are careful to take their certifi-
cates they go to have their
files filled and signed, as the law
notary to see them before
leaving.

MO BUTTERMILK TOILET
makes the skin soft, white and
sold by C. W. Milhous

BUSINESS NOTES.

C. M. Ingram left Sunday for New
York on bus'n-as.

A business house here will likely
change hands in a few days.

D. M. Dowling and wife are here
from Greensburg on business.

A. D. Eldridge shipped a car of eggs
to New York Saturday night.

Charles Deal and wife, of Kuriz,
made a business trip to Cincinnati Sat-
urday.

August Graf, of Spraytown, sold a
good mule here to J. B. Able Saturday
evening.

Richard Maden, of Peters Switch, has
30 acres of alfalfa this year as he
ever raised.

Samuel Jones, of Seymour, has a solid
position in the Malabar Iron Works at
Indianapolis.

Hon. S. A. Barnes, who has been in
the city on business returned last even-
ing to North Vernon.

W. D. Bohall, of the county seat,
favored the REPUBLICAN with a business
visit Saturday evening.

The Blish Milling Company will ship
5,000 barrels of their finest flour to
Glasgow, Scotland, tomorrow and
Wednesday.

Mrs. Clark Moore and daughters
Lydia and Nora went Saturday evening
to Indianapolis to take a position in a
panta factory and if they like it will
move there.

Stolen Horse Recovered.

About four o'clock last Friday after-
noon a stranger hired a horse and
buggy of R. M. Gilbert of Jeffersonville
drove it to about two miles south of
Brownstown where he turned it into a
field and abandoned it. Mr. Gilbert
wired night policeman Hopewell who
recovered the horse and buggy and
brought them here this morning.

BORN.

A daughter was born to Andy Frey
and wife of Washington township
Friday July 29, 1898.

A son was born to C. M. Carr and
wife Sunday July 31 1898.

COURT NOTES.

Mollie Durcht, who was fined, costed
and imprisoned by Judge Hoover on
assaulting and battering Mrs. Jane
Combs with a hammer, was released
from prison Saturday night by putting
up a diamond ring for fine and costs.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to return our thanks to
our neighbors, friends and relatives
who assisted and comforted us during
the sickness, death and burial of our
dear son John Forest and to assure them
they will be ever held in remembrance by
Ma. and Mrs. Chris Rau

Mr. V. H. Monroe, of Rockford, was
till alive this morning with a possible
hope of recovery.

Advised Letters.

The following is the list of letters re-
maining in the postoffice at this place
and if not called for within 14 days will
be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES
Bruch Grace Miss Forman W H
Butler Florence Miss
Decros Bertie Miss
Guffie Carlin Mrs
Vance Belle Mrs
PHILIP WILHELM, P. M.

Excursions Every Sunday
To all stations on the Southern Indiana
railway.

Get prices on shoes at Ross' clearance
sale.

Awarded
Highest honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



EXPECT PEACE.

BOTH PRESIDENT AND CABINET
CONFIDENT.

Porto Rico Helpless Before General
Miles—Spaniards May Surrender
at San Juan—Rein-
forcements for Miles.

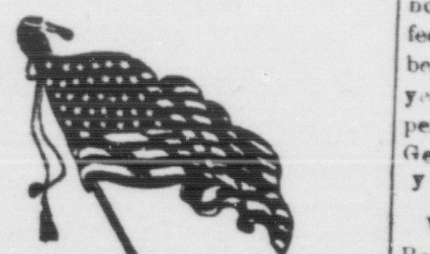
Both the President and M. Cambon
are confident that there will be an
early termination of the war, but there
remains the chance that Madrid's an-
swer may disappoint them.



Many of the political prisoners up-
on their release began to form tri-
bunes by attacking those who caused their ar-
rest, but they were promptly held in
check by the Americans.



Capt G. N. Machias, of Porto Rico, evi-
dently realizes the helplessness of his
position and the certainty of the de-
struction of his small army when the
Americans approach San Juan. He
admits that there is some talk of sur-
render though the Spanish troops have
sworn to fight to the end.



An order has been issued for the
sending of an additional entire army
division of 15,000 men to re-enforce
Gen. Miles and Brooks in Porto Rico.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill.,
makes the statement that she caught
cold, which settled on her lungs; she
was treated for a month by her family
physician, but grew worse. He told her
she was a hopeless victim of consump-
tion and that no medicine could cure
her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's
New Discovery for Consumption; she
bought a bottle and to her delight
found herself benefitted from first dose.
She continued its use and after taking
six bottles, found herself sound and
well; now does her own housework and
is as well as she ever was. Free trial
bottles of this Great Discovery at W. F.
Peter's drug store. Large bottles 50
cents and \$1.00.

The Best Remedy for Flu.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known
stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says:
After suffering for over a week with flu
and my physician having failed to re-
lieve me, I was advised to try Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy, and I have the pleasure of
stating that the half of one bottle cured
me." For sale by C. W. Milhous.

It will pay you to lay in a stock of
shoes at Ross' clearance sale.

The funerals of Conrad Heintz and
the Chris Rau babe were largely
attended Sunday afternoon.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
All leading teachers of cookery use it.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS

J. A. Watkins, of the B. & E. line,
spent Sunday here.

Engineer John Lehan who has had a
lay off for rest went west on the flyer
this morning.

J. P. Honan, of the B. & O. S. W. de-
pot, sold ninety-three excursion tickets
to Cincinnati yesterday.

H. F. Robinson, George Rau and
Joe Riley, of the J. M. & I. bridge force,
spent Sunday at home here.

Philip Reddinger and J. S. Clark, of
the steel gang, of the Southern Indiana,
spent Sunday at their homes here.

Dispatcher John C. Hagerty, of
Washington, went to Cincinnati last
evening on business and to visit his
family who is still there.

Robbed the Grave

A startling incident, of which Mr.
John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the
subject, is narrated by him as follows:
"I was in a most dreadful condition.
My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken
tongue coated, pain in back and sides
no appetite, gradually growing weaker
day by day. Three physicians had
given me up. Fortunately, a friend
advised trying Electric Bitters and to
my great joy and surprise, the first bot-
tle made a decided improvement. I
continued their use for three weeks,
and now am a well man. I know they
saved my life and robbed the grave of
another victim." No one should fail to
try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at
W. F. Peter's drug store.

Clearance Sale Shoes.

All colored shoes, lowcut shoes, brok-
en lots, etc. Ladies, Gent's, Boy's
Misses' and Children's colored shoes.
Any \$5.00 colored shoe.....\$4.00
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Any 3.00 " " " " " " 2.48
Any 2.50 " " " " " " 2.00
Any 2.00 " " " " " " 1.60
Any 2.50 Oxford " " " " " " 2.00
Any 2.00 " " " " " " 1.50
Any 1.25 " " " " " " 1.00
Any 1.00 " " " " " " .75
Any .75 " " " " " " .55
Jno. A. Ross, Opposite Postoffice.

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Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep.
You can drink Grain-O when you please
and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does
not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and
feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the
best coffee. For nervous persons, young
people and children Grain-O is the
perfect Drink. Made from pure grains.
Get a package from your grocer to re-
place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

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Remedy in our home for many years
and bear cheerful testimony to its value
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family. In coughs and colds we have
found it to be efficacious and in croup
and whooping cough in children we
deem it indispensable.—H. P. Rit-
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Regular 5c goods now	4c yd
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Regular 10c goods now	7 1/2c yd
Regular 15c goods now	10c yd
Regular 20c goods now	15c

These are rare bargains. So come
early to get first choice.

L. F. MILLER & CO.

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Tilford Carolina.

BEST 5 CENT CIGAR ON THE MARKET

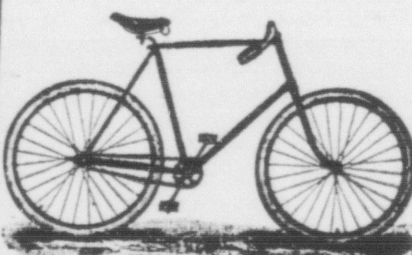
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Fidelity and Casualty Co. In all Departments. Plate Glass Insurance. P. O.
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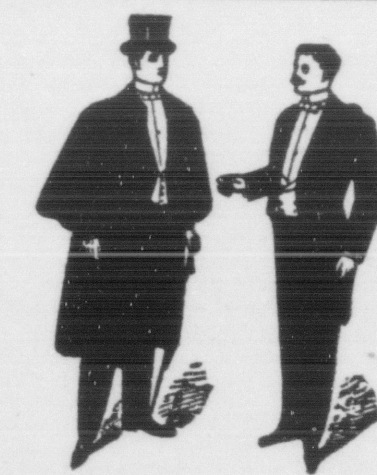
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THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Sketch of His Life by George
Alfred Townsend.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON AT
ONE TIME MASTER OF
ALL EUROPE.

Rising From a Youth of Little Prom-
ise to Become a King Among Men.
His Unscrupulous Yet Sincere
Character—A Comparison
to Cromwell—His Un-
flinching Spirit.

To nearly all Americans and many German-Americans the origin of such a man as Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck will be obscure even after explanation. The circumstances of German civilization are so different from British and French development that this biography must commence with some little history. The north of Europe, in the direction of the River Elbe, a good while remained in the hands of the heathen Baltic tribes after fine nations had appeared under the French and Normans. To subdue these semi-Slavonic unbelievers crusades were sent on foot, and the warriors of the cross and of the feudal German empire were rewarded with the feudal or military lands which they took from the natives. Among these unknown warriors were the ancestors of Bismarck. He was born April 1, 1815, and might have been called among American school-boys, therefore, an April fool.

In his babyhood Napoleon had burst from Elba and carried his banner again for 100 days almost to the North sea. In laying low Napoleon as he passed through Germany from Russia the year previously appeared on the field as a Prussian prince, with Blucher and his elders, the long lived king whom Bismarck was to serve 40 years afterward as prime minister. Bismarck was six years younger than Gladstone and five years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHSRAT.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation of Bishop's Mark and refers to the bishops of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—that is, the march or line to be defended. The word is mentioned as early as 1203, or nearly 300 years before Columbus. By the river Biese stood a tower called the Bismarck-Lousé in which by tradition lived a big louse who devoured the substance of the surrounding farmers. It is now said that this myth is a reflection upon a previous legend which named the tower after the Holy Cross, the Welsh barbarians perhaps considering that this Christian emblem cost them their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intellectual man, and his father resembled the chancellor. In 1806 his father married Louise Menken, who was 16, and she lived till 1830. She was the orphan daughter of a privy counselor, and her family had literary traits. Her father sympathized with the French revolution and died in 1801. Bismarck had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up in Pomerania, about Kniep- hof, which estate Bismarck retained until 1868.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent to school in Berlin by the side of his soldier brother, who lived a very long life. His parents spent the winter months in Berlin. Among the first things Bismarck attended to was the study of languages, becoming especially strong in English and French. His mother was handsome and socially influ- ential. She was a bad manager, how- ever, and spent too much money at the summer watering places. She much de- sired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here with father, reading, smoking, walking, helping him eat lampreys and joining in a farce called fox hunting. We go out in the pouring rain or frost with three servants, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, and the servants make the most prodigious noise, while father stands perfectly stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully expected some beast. Father asks me in the coolest manner if I have not seen something, and I reply with the most natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the world. Then growling at the rain we start for another bush, find nothing and play the farce over again. This goes on for three or four hours without father being in the least tired."

The tall young country squire was con- firmed in his church at Berlin in 1830. He was a spoiled boy and early left his father's roof. He now and then went home, taking the stage at Berlin in the evening and getting to Stettin at noon the next day, and by the third day he would reach Kniepohof and have his holiday of three weeks. At school he loved the history of his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany, and his historical at- tachments were ever eminent. He was not very good in Latin, but departed for the University of Goettingen at 17 years of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very am- ated and had rather blank but observ- ant eyes, but was determined and en- doring. All persons had to approach him with consideration. He lived dogs, had a strong memory and was a first

class horseman, could swim, fence and dance, but did not like athletics.

At Goettingen one of his college mates was Motley, the American historian, who was minister at London just after Bismarck humiliated Austria. His mother refused to send him to Heidelberg be- cause she thought he would get the de- testable habit of drinking beer there. Before he left Berlin he had fought a duel with a Jew named Wolf and cut out Wolf's spectacles and received a wipe in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled through the Harz mountains on foot, and for throwing a bottle out through a window after breakfast was summoned before the faculty and came in with his enormous dog, which caused him to be fined 5 thalers. He fought about 20 duels at Goettingen and was wounded only once, showing the scar on his cheek. He is said never to have attended a lec- ture, rather displeased his fastidious mother, yet he passed his examination by natural gifts. He was full of hard pranks.

At 20 he was made a notary or exam- iner in Berlin and had much to do with getting divorces. At a court ball he met his future master and king, who was struck with his tall form and grim com- pendance. "Justice," said Prince Wil- liam, "must seek her advocates accord- ing to their height in the guards." A favorite cousin once gave him a letter to deliver, which he forgot, and when he returned it to her in three weeks he said, "I did not deliver this in order to entre- lure my cousin of the habit of trust- ing me with letters." Sometimes he would let a parcel of young foxes into the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the dry, common life of Prussia was in- sufficient, Bismarck was sure to attain dis- tinction only in some irregular, perhaps overbearing, way. He was all the time getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his mother desired, and for that reason went to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western sector of Prussia; where there was a special court, but this was a bathing resort, and Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians and Englishmen and went with them on excursions everywhere. His first rate English made him a favorite with the young men of that nation, but he got into many scrapes and consequently had himself transferred to Potsdam, the old royal residence, an hour's ride from Ber- lin, where after 1838 he went into the messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to ruin, and he undertook to hear agricul- tural lectures. The sons took charge of their parents' estates in order to save them from destruction. He went into the provincial diet of Pomerania at Stet- tin, but got tired of its monotony. As an agriculturist, however, he showed some vigor and was a rather severe em- ployer, yet after a hard day's supervi- sion he would get on his horse and ride 10 miles to some evening assembly in a town. He was moody at times from the want of real domestic life, and some called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts, he would dash through the fields in soli- tude and again bring in a loud com- pany and make a night of it, so that tales were told of him as if he were some haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared to be a Liberal in politics. In this coun- try solitude at Kniepohof, near the Baltic, however, he read much in every direc- tion—theology and philosophy as well as history. He studied Spinoza deeply, vis- ited France and England and had a re- markable impudence with his official su- periors. The old father died in 1845, and the sons divided the property, and Bis- marck kept Kniepohof and Schoenhause- n.

We must understand that Prussia had undergone a complete transformation in the early part of the present century, when she recklessly attacked Napoleon and was overrun by him in one brief campaign. He imposed upon her con- ditions of the hardest character. Her western provinces were absorbed in one of his experimental kingdoms, and her army was compelled to be kept at a low standard. Two remarkable men, Stein and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these conditions and yet raise Prussia to her former military rank. They therefore compelled the whole population to be a certain period under arms, and this was the commencement of the great military system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first prominence in politics was in contending against the taxpayers who would not allow the army to be kept up to an ex- travagant standard at their expense, while he meditated recreating Germany by driving Austria out of it and consol- idating the smaller states, which after the close of the French revolution governed the diet at Frankfurt, which was some- what like a weak congress in the United States.

In short, throughout Germany, until Bismarck reformed it, there was some- thing like states' rights, with a diet or congress at Frankfurt, in which Austria and Prussia were the two great rivals, to be compared to Virginia and New York in the story of the United States. It may also be explained that Ger- many was peculiar among the nations of Europe after the conquest of the Roman empire by the Germans, whose different tribes and leaders formed nearly every kingdom in Europe. France pulled away from the empire of Charlemagne and left Germany to become the representative of the old Roman empire. The German em- perors were also called kings of Rome and after being elected in a peculiar way generally went to Rome at their conven- ience to be crowned by the pope.

Thus a mixed military and spiritual empire existed north of the Alps until the time of Luther, when the minor princes, feeling the popular inspiration against so much Italian interference in Germany, went into revolt. Prussia was the especial country of Luther and remained Protestant and was not much affected, like other parts of Germany and all France, by the Calvinistic second re- formation.

A rather compact church was formed in Germany, something like the Estab- lished church of England, and this ac- counts for the Lutheran priests every- where having such close control over their congregations and schools. Luther is regarded in Germany as the founder of the literature, the common language and the popular common sense and inde- pendence of the land. Of all these things, in a certain way, Bismarck was the old Tory representative, just as in England the ultra advocates of the crown were sticklers for the crown's religion.

It was Bismarck's work to drive Aus- tria, the preponderating state, entirely out of Germany and make Prussia the new and only Austria, and to absorb several of the states offensively partisan for Austria, and to reconstitute Germany as she now stands, with Bavaria, Sax- ony, Baden, etc., accessory but obedient kingdoms, all under the same military autonomy.

He used, to involve and assail Austria, the popular hostility to little Denmark. The Danes owned Schleswig-Holstein, a German fraternity, and were trying to abolish the German language in the laws and university. The little German states made a great outcry at this, and the two big German states had to rival each other in going to Schleswig-Hol- stein's assistance.

In 1842 Bismarck rescued his drown- ing servant in the public sight at great peril to his own life and received for it his first decoration, which he still wears amid prouder stars, the Prussian safety medal. He was a good while lieutenant in the Uhlands and owned a mad chest- nut charger named Caleb.

He fell in love with his wife, Johanna Puttkamer, while in the army. Her father and mother both opposed the marriage, but gave in before the young woman's tears. They were married July 28, 1847, after Bismarck was 32 years old. She was not 23. She saw him first in his uniform.

Upon their wedding trip King Wil- liam IV of Prussia was at the hotel in Venice and commanded the groom to dine with him, which he did in a bor- rowed dress suit. The king sounded him thoroughly on German politics and sub- sequently made him ambassador to the federation at Frankfurt.

He had two estates—Schonhausen, a 3-story and high garret house, near a church, with a broad, solid tower and wide, sharp roof, built in the year 1212, and Kniepohof, far distant in Pomer- ania. At the former he passed his early married life, and his wife had three chil- dren—Mary Johanna, born 1848 at Schon- hausen; Nicholas Ferdinand Herbert, 1849, at Berlin; William Otto Albert, 1852, Frankfurt. He and his wife were both of half aristocratic extraction and mil- itary descent, and they inherited enough to live well. His father-in-law lived to a very advanced age.

In 1847 the king summoned a united diet and the chambers, something like the English parliament, and Bismarck appeared at the royal palace. The time was serious, as France was about to over- set Louis Philippe and become a repub- lic, and her example was potential in Germany.

Was it the mere accident of having formed the personal acquaintance of the king or was it original, rugged, contrary thinking which made Bismarck suddenly cease to be a Liberal and become a loud military Tory?

His brother, his cousins, his father-in- law, were also members. They all heard a great deal of Liberal twaddle. One man declared that only to get a free con- stitution had Prussia risen against the French in 1813.

Bismarck ascended the tribune to deny this. Prussia had risen, he said, not for politics, but for patriotism. They howled at him and hissed. He defiantly took out a newspaper and be- gan to read it until the president could restore order.

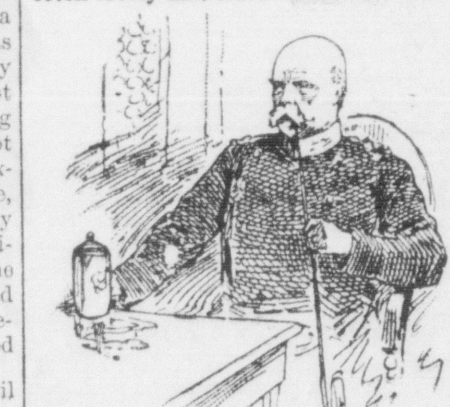
He had then a tall, gaunt stature, short hair, ruddy countenance and blond whiskers all round his jaws and very shining eyes. The Conservatives were destitute of good orators. Bismarck spoke in a raw and hesitating voice.

"The men of 1813 were still living—it was but 34 years—and thought they knew what they had risen for.

Bismarck went up again. "True, I did not exist in those days," he said scornfully. "I always thought, however, that the men of 1813 rose against a foreign servitude. I now learn that it lay at home. For this correction I am not by any means grateful."

The Prussian press was all Liberal. It singled Bismarck out for regular abuse. It made him.

From personal feelings he grew sour with everything democratic. He spoke often freely and learned confidence.



WITH FIFE AND MUG.

In February, 1848, only eight months afterward, broke out the revolution in Paris. In the meantime he had married and met his sovereign, who now knew his well published name.

He had a good while been a dike mas- ter, to keep the floods of the Elbe back from the fields. Now he was to keep back, if possible, revolution.

He saw the streets of Berlin carrying the Polish and every flag but the Prus- sian flag. April 2, the day of his thirty- third birthday, he again took his seat in the united diet.

He began to form antidemocratic clubs and found newspapers and gave forth the motto, "With God for king and our fatherland."

He gave the lie to a deputy who said that he paid his lie laborers only \$10 a year.

He wrote a letter to the king, Freder- ick William, offering him his services and life. The king saw him often at Sans Souci palace, Potsdam, an hour's ride by rail from Berlin. He passed the revolutionary summer at Stolpe, on the Baltic. In February, 1849, his native Brandenburg region sent him to the chambers. The Royalists made gains. People of respectable antecedents could not brook the familiarity, the swagger and the perpetual threatening of a mob where till 1806 had been serfdom in a phase nearly equal to that of Russia.

"No word has been more wrongly used," vociferated Bismarck, "than the word people. Everybody has held it to signify just what suited his own views, usually as a crowd of individuals whom it was necessary to persuade."

Nevertheless he was a political worker and did not come to parliament nor get power there without scheming.

The king had put down the revolution. Bismarck opposed any further amnesty. "Ere long," said he, feeling the army to be on top, "the Almighty, who is the arbiter of battles, will throw dice and determine the controversy between the brute force of barricades and a sov- ereignty granted by heaven."

He opposed the Frankfurt imperial constitution.

"The Frankfurt crown may be very brilliant, but the gold must be added by melting into its composition the Prussian crown, which I oppose."

The democrats, rising again, were put down in Berlin by a volley and a charge of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848 were far more social than national. The envy the poor had of the rich was excited in proportion to the continued feeding of a spirit of license from high quarters, which destroyed the moral elements of resistance in the minds of men. I do not believe that these evils would be ad- verted by democratic concessions or by prospects of German unity. The sound of the trumpet has lost no charm for the Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would have turned not to constitutional union from Frankfurt, but to the most promi- nent peculiarity of Prussian nationality—her warlike element."

It took 17 years to demonstrate that. "We do not need," he said, "to see the Prussian monarchy melt away in the filthy ferment of south German immor- ality. I have never yet heard a Prussian soldier sing, 'What is the German fatherland? The Thirty-eighth German regiment preserved us from the Frank- fort parliament. We are Prussians, and Prussians we desire to remain.'"

From such sentences came the song: I am a Prussian! See my colors gleaming— The black-white standard floats before me free; For freedom's rights my fathers' heart blood streaming— Such, mark ye! mean the black and white to me! Shall I then prove a coward? I'll ever be to the tower!

Though day be dull, though sun shine bright on me, I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Bismarck moved his family to Berlin about 1850, and there his son was born, afterward his father's assistant. Bis- marck became a courtier and went to the king's estates to hunt.

He became a politician as much as Croker in New York or Quay in Penn- sylvania and was often seen at a beer sal- oon, where once he broke his mug over a man's head for insulting words about the royal family. He made a good deal of fun of Persigny, Napoleon's fellow, who came to Berlin on a mission. Bis- marck wrote a great deal for his own newspaper—The New Prussian Gazette—and was often found at the office of nights. He was having an excursion in his favorite Pomerania when news came of his appointment to Frankfurt. It was a great, bold, personal office. The king was rather taken back at Bismarck's rapid decision to go, and so was Man- teuffel, his minister.

He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfurt, rose late, bluffed un- civil superiors and rode horseback to the neighboring petty courts. He influ- enced the press. His title was ambas- sador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfurt and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, sub- sequently his warrior king, who was a lit- tle disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 33. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was god- father to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfurt. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pom- eranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to be- lieve of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we none of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most ma- licious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomating. Most of the let- ters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mis- sent youth: "Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed uselessly and left nothing but leathery behind. Where now are Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is vener- able to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who con- sider his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and wearisomeness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I alive, as then, without God, without you, with- out my children, I should not indeed know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria oc- curred. Prussia did not pitch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metter- nich. His life in Frankfurt made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Rein- feld, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as herself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great atten- tion as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bis- marck.



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He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whither this mark of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as skel- etons look very much like one another." He was only 44 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister:

"I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Rein- feld, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the ac- counts."



WILLIAM II. BISMARCK.
PRINCESS BISMARCK.

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biar- ritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hot- spur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife:

"Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitu- tion. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and ma- jorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicks- burg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud. "Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bis- marck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bis- marck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the or- der of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1868 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were pho- tographed together like old Dumas and Ada Menckens.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this ex- istence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the vic- torious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian re- publicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said now, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Vaux. By the great year in his for- tunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheu- matic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them

grazed his side. He grappled the assas- sin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the sol- diery, and this person, a social democ- rat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigs- gratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried; "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 13 hours in the saddle without fod- der. My bed was on the road with a car- riage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stop- ped in the castle of Nicolburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of in- telligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule itself. Four sessions of parliament he treated in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He avowed, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Ger- many, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the Ger- man empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appened he met the French and dic- tated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long con- flict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies.

In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Fer- dinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1865 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bis- marck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lor- raine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasburg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,100,000 annual emigrants from this em- pire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown. Ber- lin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably con- template. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He as- sisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he under- took to superintend the country and con- trol the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's min- istry, and from being the pink of the Bour- bon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, per- sistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the com- bination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More prob- ably his model was Frederick the Great.

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